HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 155— BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 2 1927 ONE ANNA

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

A Drama of Flaming Forests and Human Hearts In a Titanic Struggle!

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

"SCARS of JEALOUSY"

6 parts—the interesting and thrilling story of a savage, uncouth boy taken away from his barbaric surroundings and given the place of a rich man's son, because the real son is a waster, featuring.

FRANK KEENAN—LLOYD HUGHES MARGUERITE DE LA MOTT

And an All-Star Cast!

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A Tense Interesting Drama of Sacred and Profane Love!

TO-NIGHT : : : : : : : : : : : : THIS WEEK

"REVELATION"

A Glorious Entertaining Picture with Superb Spectacle, Tingling Thrills, Alluring Beauty, Sparkling Comedy and a Tremendous Story overflowing with religious fervour, featuring

VIOLA DANA—MONTE BLUE—LEW CODY—MARGERIE DAW

And an All-Star Cast!

TO-DAY:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED

Best High Grade NILGIRI TEA AND PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

M. DALVI & Co.

Successors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2.4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896

—Remarkable Progress—

New Business. 1924 Rs. 37,35,305. 1925 Rs. 73,15,863. 1926 Rs. 1,24,33,085.

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

Apply to: THE SECRETARY, (Bombay Branch.) Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,30,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,060.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25 Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F.A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADEMARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A YOUNG Practical DENTIST wishes to join a Dentist as partner or on salary. Apply Box No. 1995 Advt. Deptt., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 28947

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE from 1st July—Office accommodation, area 1640 square feet, rear portion, first floor, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street. Rent moderate. Apply LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street.

C 28958

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A piece of LAND 7,800 square yards, situated at Santa Cruz, 10 minutes walk from station with three stables of 125 x 25 ft. each with one outhouse with taps. Value Rs. 50,000. Offers invited. Please Apply to R. N. BAPASOLA, 10, Forbes Street, Fort Bombay.

T 28964

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE,' NORTH, CALCUTTA.

PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)

Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

YOUNG HINDU PLEADER, muscular bodied, with decent practice in Bombay, desires handsome and cultured match. No caste distinction—Apply Box 1998 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

M R324

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR THOROUGH and SYSTEMATIC training in PITMAN'S SHORTHAND AND TOUCH TYPEWRITING join RENOWN TYPEWRITING CO., 40, Churchgate Street, Fort, where classes are conducted (by Mr. Dastoor, Late Instructor of Crown Typewriting Co.) at Convenient hours and at Moderate Fees. Arrangement for Ladies. JOIN TO-DAY. Success Guarantee.

M R326

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR and LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES—Half slippers in Black or Tan Box Sides or Sambhur finished leathers. Sale prices Rs. 2-4/- to Rs. 2-12/- Many other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. India.

28690B

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

MEDICAL.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett.—Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P 28515B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune-Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT of INDIA

POST OFFICE

Cash Certificates

Rs. 10 for Rs. 8-0-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS.

A return of 4½ per cent. Compound Interest.

FREE of INCOME TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.

MAXIMUM HOLDING 10,000 Rupees

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT

AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.

If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1920, you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. 13 instead of Rs. 10 and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.

Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. SADO MARU, are hereby informed of the steamar's arrival on the 1st July, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913.

and

In the Matter of the Bhagirathi Stores Ltd. (In Liquidation.)

SARDARILAL GOIAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dady Seth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort, a Shareholder of the above Company Petitioner.

THE creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 28th. day of July, 1927, to send the names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Mr. N. H. Moos, the Official Liquidator of the said Company (at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay), and if so required by Notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, or in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.

Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 29th day of June, 1927.

Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,

Petitioner's Attorneys.

7, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

28963

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

NOTICE.

UNDER Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway's Act No. IX of 1890, the B. B. & C. I. Railway will sell by Public Auction, at the risk of owners on MONDAY the 18th July, 1927, at their Goods Shed, Ajmer, certain valuables received in the office of the Traffic Superintendent, Ajmer, from stations on the Metre Gauge System. Lists of the valuables are exhibited at above station and goods shed.

H. P. BALL,

Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,

Bombay, 30th June, 1927.

28960

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Medows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 328 of 1922.

Re SANTDAS WADHUMAL. Insolvent.

Messrs. POHOOMAL BROS. Opposing Creditors.

To.

Mr. S. K. WADHUMAL,

Insolvent abovenamed,

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required to attend in person before the High Court of Bombay in Insolvency on the 2nd day of August, 1927, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon to show cause why the following charges under Section 103 of the presidency Towns Insolvency Act III of 1909 or such of them as to this Hon'ble Court may appear proper with such alterations and amendments as may be necessary should not be framed against you viz:

(1) That you fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of your affairs or defeat the objects of the said act and with intent to diminish the sum to be divided amongst your creditors or to give undue preference to some of your creditors have concealed your property viz; (a) the 4000 yens worth of enamal works (b) the ornaments, entries of purchase whereof by you appear in your books of accounts.

(2) That you fraudulently with intent to conceal the state of your affairs or to defeat the objects of the said act have kept or caused to be kept false books of account by opening an account in the name of your minor son Daulatram and pretending that the amount due at the foot of the account belongs to your wife whereas as a matter of fact the said account and the moneys at the foot of the said account are your own.

(3) That you fraudulently and with intent to conceal the state of your affairs or to defeat the object of the said act have given undue preference to your creditors Messrs Vasiamal Assoomal by selling immediately prior to the composition deed, dated 1st February, 1922, and the order of adjudication dated 18th day of April, 1922, your immoveable property at Hyderabad to Mr. Shamdas Hiranand, and paying the sale proceeds in satisfaction of the debt due by you to the said Messrs. Vasiamal Assomal of which firm the said Shamdas Hiranand was the managing partner.

(4) That you fraudulently and with intent to conceal the state of your affairs have concealed, a part of the sum of Rs. 1,46,640/ by representing the said sum as a loss alleged to have been sustained by you in Samvat year 1978 and by failing to account for such allleged loss.

(5) That you with like intent destroyed or wilfully prevented or purposely withheld the production of Kharda Book for Samvat year 1978.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1926.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,

Chief Clerk.

(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,

Sealer.

The 7th day of January, 1927.

28959

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

8 Pieces Fancy Chintz Gagras (387 1/2 yds.).

1 High Type Cushion Firestone Tyre (36 by 4).

1 Case Oil Cups and Caps.

8 Pieces Fancy Chintz Gagras (391 yds.).

By order of the Assessor and Collector Municipal Taxes:—

Water pots, lotas, bucket, parat, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esquire the Receiver, appointed in suit No. 975 of 1927 Re: Estate of Krishnaji Kondaji.

1 "Studebaker" 6 seater motor car model 1925 in good condition and running order.

By order of the concerned:—

1 "Daimler" 7 seater 4 cylinder Landaulette wire wheels.

1 "Phoenix" 2 seater 4 cylinder with Dicky seat.

1 "Jeffreys" 7 seater motor car in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES TYPE PRINTERS AND 4 IRON STANDS.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, This Day SATURDAY, the 2nd inst., sell by public auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms by order of the bank concerned:

4 Cases Type Printers and 4 Iron Stands.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

SECOND EDITION

JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH

Professor of Economics, University of Bombay

New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10.

Published by

D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.

KITAB MAHAL

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

S. VAN DAMM, HAMBURG

SOLE AGENTS FOR ARIADNE DRAHT UND KABELWERKE, WIEN.

All those merchants, contractors requiring high-grade quality Flexible Wire and Electrical Cable may appiy to

R. N. BAPASOLA

for prices and particulars at No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, Offices at Calcutta, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Gadak.

1

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
SUPER SOCIAL PRODUCTION

"THE VILLAGE GIRL"

FEATURING
Miss SULOCHANA, the graceful famous star
Directed by Mr. BHAVNANI.

This production presents a heart-touching sensational plot showing how the innocent village folks fall victims to the various evil enchantments of luxarious cities.

DAILY Four Shows :—5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

LAST SHOW! LAST SHOW!!

Bombay Gujarathi Natak Mandali

WILL STAGE
AT

GAIETY THEATRE

BORI BUNDER
Its Well-known Performance

'Kumali-Kali'

ON
SATURDAY, 2—7—1927 at 9 P. M. (S. T.)
AND
SUNDAY, 3—7—1927 at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Pranjiwan..Mr. Bapulal. — Mangala..Jaishankar (Sundari)

BAPULAL B. NAIK, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS

Colleen's big show!

When a girl's daddy says NO ! and a girl's heart says YES !—you just know it must be love .....
JOHN McCORMICK
presents :

(7 Reels)

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

INCLUDES
THE 1927 DERBY, ETC.
TIME :— 6-15 ; 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA

TIME : 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 Daily. Sat. and Sun. Extra at 3-30 p.m.

GENE TUNNEY.

The handsome, hard-hitting, heavy-weight of Fitiana in the greatest serial of the Century

"THE FIGHTING MARINE"

Second Week—Further 3 Episodes
6 Parts
Also
2 Reels BUSTON KEATONS' COMEDY.

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI

NEW HISTORICAL PLAY

PRESENTS

SHIKKA KATYAR

MR. PENDHARKAR

SATURDAY, 2nd July 1927 at 8-30 P. M.

BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

MATINEE On SUNDAY, 3rd July 1927 at 3 P. M.

SAVE

YOUR :: :: : **Income-Tax** by CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

PRECIOUS

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK.
THIRD WEEK of the Thrilling Smashing Rayart Serial

"The Phantom Police"

EPISODES 7, 8 and 9. 6 Parts—featuring
HERBERT RAWLINSON AND THE
CHIMPANZEE MONKEYS

Inspector Dunphy suspended from duty—thrilling incidents on Rocky Shore—an amazing plot to lure the police on the 11th floor of a hotel
A Comedy in the Programme.

TO-NIGHT :—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

PRECIOUS CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

Public Always Puts Kohinoor First

Kohinoor's this Social Picture has proved it.

Running third Week—Owing to extraordinary rush
DON'T FAIL — DON'T MISS

WHY HUSBANDS GO ASTRAY?

The screen star Miss Gauhar's exemplary action.
Sat., Sun., Holidays Extra Show at 3 P.M. DAILY : 5—7—9 & 11.

CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.* It is the Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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Mother-Make Sure!

If you cannot feed Baby yourself, then give him Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it is the perfect substitute for the natural milk. It contains the same vital nourishment and ensures sound healthy development.

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all chemists. *Samples and booklet on application to*
WILSON LATHAM & CO., LTD. BOMBAY.
Send this Advt. and mention the name of paper.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

LTD.

solves the problem for the mother who is unable to feed her baby. Horlick's nourishes and sustains and gives the strength the child requires. Horlick's is made of Milk, Barley, Wheat & Oats and is very digestible. In four sizes, of all Chemists and Stores

Off to A Good Start

Proper breakfast starts the day correctly.

Doctors tell us that probably the most important meal in the day is breakfast. It is on breakfast that we build the day's work. They urge us to make it a habit to eat a well balanced breakfast each day, one which completely nourishes the body without overburdening the stomach.

Quaker Oats is an ideal food for breakfast. It tempts the appetite and the satisfies it because it is rich in carbohydrates, vitamins and proteins, those elements so essential to correct nutrition. In its manufacture, all the natural food value of the cereal is retained. It is easy to digest and its natural bran content makes it a mild laxative. It is one of the few foods that can be prepared with milk.

No human hands touch Quaker Oats in its manufacture. It is packed in a special container under a tremendous pressure which excludes practically all the air so that the product reaches you fresh, free from contamination and deterioration.

506

OWING TO THE GREAT REQUEST OF OUR HIGH CLASS PATRONS
ONE WEEK MORE

Beautiful Social Picture, Extraordinary grand settings, Emotional and Appealing actions worth seeing Indian Picture. Every Indian must see this Picture—Take your children and Family with you!

COMING SHORTLY KRISHNA PRODUCTION.
"MARAD-NA-GHA"
SHARDA PRODUCTION
"GULZAR! — GULZAR!"

——SHREE KRISHNA FILM COMPANY——
WELL-KNOWN PRODUCER OF THE EAST-END
PRESENTS— **TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK**
Highly appreciated Social Drama **"Sharad=Purnima"** CLASSICAL PRODUCTION
Featuring **Miss GULAB and Mr. KESHAVLAL**

Heart appealing social Story showing how the lives of young ladies are butchered by the unpractical old customs! How some of the Bogus social reformers ruin the lives of young ladies and lead them astray! See to-night with your Friends and Family. TIME AS USUAL.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT AT **KRISHNA CINEMA** DUBASH THEATRE New Charni Road.

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery (Montgomery)
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Re. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATT'A, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	5,00,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,,	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchase and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted. Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BRITISH LABOUR AND RUSSIA

GENUINE FRIENDSHIP ESTABLISHED

MR ROSENGOLZ'S PARTIGN MESSAGE

There was no representative of the Government at Victoria station, when Mr. Rosengolz and his colleagues left for home in mail week. But there was a large gathering there which—officially or unofficially—did very effectively represent the British Labour Movement writes the Special representative of the "Daily Herald."

Mr. Henderson came to say good-bye for the Labour Party, Mr. Hicks and Mr. Citrine for the T.U.C. Mr. Lansbury was there, Mr. Swales, Mr. Wallhead, Mr. Tilett, and a number of other men and women prominent in the Movement.

Many members of the Communist Party, including Mr. Saklatvala, were also among the crowd.

It was a cheerful and an enthusiastic send-off. There were no farewell speeches. Instead, there was a spontaneous decision to "say it with music." And while Mr. and Mrs. Rosengolz and Mr. and Mrs. Maisky shook hands with those near them, the throng beyond sang "The Red Flag" and the "Internationale" and cheered and cheered again.

When the train drew in, the Russians' reserved carriage (it was, by the way, an ordinary carriage, not—as one newspaper report avers—a "luxurious saloon") stopped some way down the platform, and as Mr. and Mrs. Rosengolz walked down to it the throng became for the moment a procession.

Then police cleared a little space around the carriage door, and again the "Internationale" and "The Red Flag" rang out. And again the cheers. And again cries of "You'll soon be back again!"

SEVEN YEARS AGO.

One's mind went back to the spring day, just over seven years ago, when Krassin arrived, and relations—though not then "diplomatic relations"—were first established. For the farewell to Rosengolz was a sign that, whatever might have happened between the Governments, there had been established in those seven years a feeling of friendship that cannot be broken as lightly as official ties.

Again the cheering. Mr. Maisky, in the excess of his emotion, embraced Mr. George Lansbury on both cheeks. And then the whistles blew; and amid a final storm of cheers the train drew out.

The "Reds" had gone. There was no longer a Soviet Embassy in London. But no one in that big crowd doubted that before very long they will come back again—and to what a welcome!

"Although I am leaving England as a result of a break in the official relations between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, I do not feel that I am leaving hostile shores," said Mr. Rosengolz to me while awaiting the departure of the train.

"My sojourn in England has convinced me that no matter how hostile is the attitude of the present British Government towards our Workers' and Peasants' Government, the masses of British workers and their representatives are the genuine friends of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

"Unfortunately at the present time the people who have got the upper hand are those elements in British public life who have always been hostile to the Soviet Government.

"My last word and wish before leaving is that, in spite of the rupture of diplomatic relations, the existing friendly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Great Britain will become still stronger, above all the friendship of the working classes of Great Britain and the Soviet Union."

IRRECONCILABLES.

"I repeat, what I said a few days ago," Mr. Rosengolz continued, "the friendship between the working class of Great Britain and the working class of the Soviet Union is one of the most important factors for preserving peace and preventing new wars. I hope that the British people will correct the error that has been made, and will find ways to restore friendly relations.

"In England there are, unfortunately people who cannot become reconciled with the thought that in one-sixth part of the globe a workers and peasants' State is thriving and developing—that in one sixth of the globe new forms of human existence are being built up, and a Socialist society being constructed.

"These people have fought against our State by all manner of means. Now they have brought about a rupture, but they will not be able to destroy our Soviet Union with all their breaks.

"They still hope to be able to attempt a new war, but I have no doubt whatever that, in the event of an attack on our Socialist State, millions of workers and peasants will enthusiastically resist."

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
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EFFECTS OF OVER INDULGENCE
in food or drink, such as headache, lassitude, loss of appetite and nervous irritability can be removed promptly by

PHENALGIN
SOOTHES THE NERVES

This safe and certain remedy rapidly relieves the congested blood vessels and steadies the whole nervous system. It has no depressant after effects and can therefore be employed with the utmost confidence.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets by all chemists and stores, or direct from Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd. P.O. Box 460 Bombay and P.O. Box 2139 Calcutta.

E. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND

From Algeria, in Northern Africa, comes the wonderful Natural Water which makes Icilma Cream perfect.

The Fountain of Beauty

The Icilma Water which Icilma, alone among face creams contains, comes from a natural spring in Northern Africa, renowned far and wide as a very Fountain of Beauty. In Icilma Cream ingredients of the most perfect purity are wrought to a fairy-like lightness by a special process known to no other manufacturer. It takes nine times as long to produce this delicate anti-grease cream as it does to make an ordinary heavy cream; and it is just this extra care and trouble that makes Icilma the daintiest face cream in existence.

You should always use Icilma Cream to protect your complexion—the dust and hot sun of India call for its soothing touch on the skin.

Icilma CREAM
In beautiful new fade-coloured jars.
Choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

THE IDEAL FACE POWDER.
Soft, fine and clinging, sifted many times through screens of closely woven silk, Icilma Face Powder adheres lightly but securely to the skin under all conditions. Almost invisible, it is so fine that it gives a delicate and velvety bloom and removes all anxiety about "shininess." Made in two shades—Naturelle, which suits most complexions; and Creme, especially for Brunettes.

GROSSMITH'S
Wana-Ranee
Reg'd
Perfume of Ceylon

Lovers of sweet scents describe WANA-RANEE as a dream of Oriental fragrance—an exquisite creation of indefinable charm. It has a wonderful fascination of its own, which lingers in the air long after use.

WANA-RANEE VANISHING CREAM.
The perfect Face Cream for preserving the beauty of youth. Use it daily with the dainty and invisible Wana-Ranee Face Powder as a constant protection against redness and sunburn.

You will also like Wana-Ranee Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Hair Lotion, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powder, Powder Leaf Books, Toilet Water, Dental Cream, Cachous, Sachets.

From all Chemists and Bazars. Be sure you ask for GROSSMITH'S, the original and only genuine.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors:
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.
LONDON.
Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Speculators Bought. Feaf of Weevil Damage. Futures 8 to 13 higher—

LOCAL:—Operators Sold—Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLE.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y. July Highest—16.82 (2.39 p.m.) lowest 16.65 (11.01 a.m.)

Liverpool light to moderate rainfall Mississippi Valley and Texas—Miss Giles expects material damage by weevil, unless weather is very dry.

Messrs. Drennon and Co have received the following cable under date 30th ultimo (4-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman Co.:—

"New York cables bullish. Private estimate condition 74.3. Acreage 42,900,000 acres. (Field 13,500,000 Bales. Consider present demand satisfactory. If outsiders enter the market as buyers we look for sharp advance."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's, New York friends Messrs A. Norden and Co., cable under date 30th ultimo as under:—

"Speculators are buying on private report of weevil damage."

AMERICANS:

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled rather steady on private reports of material Damage by weevil. Prices hardened on speculative buying and closed at a rise of 8 to 13 points.

The New Orleans market ruled rather quiet and closed at a rise of 6 to 9 points. Spot Cotton closed unchanged.

The Liverpool market opened 7 to 8 points lower and improved towards the close. Good trade demand continues sales of Spot Cotton being again 10,000 bales. Forward contracts closed at a loss of 3 to 5 points. Spot Cotton declined 7 points to 9.04d. per lb.

The market was steady on expectations of material insect damage unless weather becomes dry. The general sentiment still continues bullish but so far no damage by weevil is reported and our information goes to prove that it is very much exaggerated. In the meantime crop is progessing favorably, which is bound it have its effect. Following private condition and acreage reports are received.

Watkins Bureau Crop condition 75.8 per cent (against 13 June 73.6) acreage reduction 11 per cent.

Southern Products estimate condition 71.3 per cent acreage reduction 11 3/4 per cent or 42,979,000 acres.

Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co., estimate condition 76.7 per cent (previous May 25th; 72.4 per cent).

Messrs. E. A. Pierce and Co., estimate crop condition 75.5 per cent (previous June 17th, 75 per cent.)

Miss Giles report is not received but expects material damage by weevil, unless weather is dry. This is a proof that prices are steady only because it is universally believed that weevil damage is likely to be material and it is only on this assumption that there is absence of selling pressure. At the same time the market shows indefference towards improvement in the Crop prospects. If weather continues we are certain that it will have its effect in due course and we do not wish to hold a bale at this level and feel pretty sure that unless prices decline trere is little room for a rise.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 1.

Following a rise of 8 to 13 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 340/8 for July/August Broach. There was no demand at this level and prices declined on local operators selling. The close at Marwari Bazar at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach J/A.	340/8	340/8	338/8	338/12
Broach A/M.	347/8	348/8	347/8	348/4
Oomra July	328	328	326/8	326/8
Oomra D/J.	330/8	330/8	330	330
Bengal D/J	299	299	298	298

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 1.

Liverpool was reported to be 5 points higher. Local forward market opened at Rs. 338/4 and ruled quiet on some Japanese and Commission houses selling.

Broach J/A	338/4	338/12	338/4	338/8
Broach A/M.	348	348/8	348	348
Oomra July	327	327/8	327	327
Oomra D/J.	330	330/8	330	330/8
Bengal D/J.	299/8	300/8	299/8	300/8

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 1.

	To-day:	Total.
F. G. M. G Broach	2,400	2,400
Fine M. G. Oomra	Nil.	Nil.

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 1.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
July	219.90
Ooctober	225.60
January	227.30

STOCKS AND SHARES.

BOMBAY BURMAS BETTER DIVIDEND.

MILL SHARES:— Bombay, July 1.

The market opened for Mill Shares at unchanged quotations and ruled easy on account of absence of buying power. TheThere was some selling in Fazal and Pearl shares wish ruled weak. The turnover was small and the closing tone was quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah shares ruled steady on declaration of interim dividend of Rs. 10/ against expectation of Rs. 7/8. Tata Iron shares were rather steady. Bank shares show small turnover of business.

SECURITIES:—

The market opened with sellers prepon dering at Rs. 77/15 for 3 1/2 per cent paper and prices eased off to Rs. 77/13/6 while 1945/55 Bonds opened at Rs. 108/4 and sagged to Rs. 108 2/6. Other scrips ruled quite in sympathy. Tone weak.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	79	8
Baroda	50	4	87	
Central Co operative ..	50	1-2	68	
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1476	4
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	371	4
Union .. :	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	.	27	8
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	200	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	176	4
Katni Cement D.	20	..	652	8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	14
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	51	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	863	12
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	100	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Markhana ..	100	5 p.c.	83	
Nandra Buon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Nechora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	105	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	207	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	817	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960	
Bombay Tramways O ..	50	2-8	146	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	2 8	03	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1062	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7 p.c.	997	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	555	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	856	4
PRESS COMPANIES. OC				
Parsi Press ..			430	
Akbari ..	500	..	125	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Saba-Pathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/5	200	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500.	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	290	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	214	
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	655	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8 190	Prem	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	36	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	7
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	170	
Jost Engineering	100	10	149	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	350	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	680	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	134	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	89	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	188	12
Tata Iron and Steel Only.			53	4
Thacker ..	50	.	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India .	60	228	1200	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	8	1-4 p.c.	5	2
Jupiter ..			5	00
New India ..	25	..	23	10
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	190	0
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	12
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	100	
Apollo	50	..	7	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	347	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9	6
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	921	4
Bombay Industrial	108		5	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	307	8
Broach Fine Counts ..	50	..	75	
Century ..	100	10y	421	4
Central India O.	100	16	530	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475	
Ceylon	100	..	57	
Colaba Land .. .. Mill	100	5	146	4
Crescent ..	100	4	215	
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David	500	..	250	
Duria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	730	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1	1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	260	
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	23	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	145	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	905	
Finlay	1,000	..	151	4
Framjee Petit	100	..	625	
Gokak	100	5	135	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	235	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	125	1200	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	377	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	100	
Kilachand	25	..	5	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1250	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6350	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	30	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	130	
Madras United ..	250	15	100	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92	8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	126	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	120	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	311	4
Oamansbhai (100) ..	75	..	45	
Pearl	250	8	573	12
Poeniz	100	10	401	4
Premier	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	14	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	(90)	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8800	
Simplex	100	..	181	4
Sir Shapurji, Broach	100	..	30	
Standard	500	..	1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	516	4
Swan	100	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	50	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	275	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng. ..	1.000	20y	975	

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 1.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/14.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/2

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/3.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 107/14.

6.1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.

6 per cent Municipal 1926-49 Rs. 108

Forward rates. 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 77/14 1945/55 Rs. 108/3.

Tone of Market:—Steady Market.

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad			402	8
Bombay Cotton			34	8
Bombay Dyeing	925 12	927 8	921 12	931 4
Century ..			420	
Central India			57	
Colaba Land			147	8
Crescent			217 8	215
Edward Sassoon				
Fazulbhoy				404 4
Finlays			151	4
Globe				40
Gokak			134	
Indian Bleaching			238	12
Indore Malwa			377	8

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 1.

Bengal 299 D/J.
Broach 348 A/M.
Broach 339 J/A.
Oomra 300 D/J.
Oomra 327 July.

	Spot Rates.			
Bengal	325	319	312	304
S. P	321	315	308	300
Rajputana	325	319	312	304
Broach	352	348	342	
S. D	361	356	351	
P. A.	364	357	350	
K. V.	352	349	344	
Dholera	348	345	340	
Kalajin	351	348	343	
Surat	413	410	407	
Navsari	423	420	417	
Oomr No 3	337	333	327	
C. P. No 1	349	345	339	
C P. No. 2	343	339	333	
Khandesh	333	329	333	
Mathia	330	326	320	
Comptah		375	371	367

Saturday Room Rate and Ready market closed.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 1

		Ready	Mill Terms	New
Bengal	Superfine		M. G. 305/7	
,,	Fine	305	Nove. +28	Dec. +18
,,	F.G.		,,	300
Sindh-Punjab	Fine		,,	303/5
,,	F.G		,,	298/300
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine		M. G.	34/50
Nagpur			348/50Nv. +36	De +25
Yeotmal			,,	343/45
Arvi			343/45Nv + 28	De + 17
Amraoti				338/40
K amgaon-Akola			338/40Nv +22/3	De + 12
Mulkapur			,,	335 37
Khandesh		333-35	Nov. +14	Dec. + 2/3
Muthia		Fine	,,	330
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality		,,	338 40
Purna	Average		,,	328 30
Parbhani/Sailu	,,		,,	328-30
Indore/Ujjain	,,		,,	335/37
Burwah Sanavad			,,	335/37
Broach Fine M.G.,				348/50
	F.G.,,			338/40
Westerns Good	MG			335/37
,,	HG.		,,	
Cambodia Fine	M G			385/90
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G			345/50
Compta	F.G.M.G.			345/50
Dhollera				
Kadi/Viramgam				

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, day to day Loans 3-3/4p.c.
Interest, 7 days' Markt Loans 3-3/4p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/8p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-13/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 p.c.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 1

In full pressed Bales.	yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	124	3,12,956	2,90,349
Central India	10	2,96,072	3,71,815
Barsi and Nagar	247	1,98,944	2,20,190
Hyderabad-Gaorani	17	68,638	73,963
Berar	431	5,66,860	4 72 824
Central Provinces		2,27,614	2,45,126
Total Oomras..	869	16,71,084	16,74,267
Dholera	497	1,86,484	2,76,004
N.W. Provinces ..		57,402	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	65	55,360	1,07,179
Sind-Punjab ..		1,15,121	289,939
Broach		2,37,292	3,11,871
Coompta & Dharwar	577	1,23,292	1,34,290
Westerns-Northerns		62,676	88,153
Cocoanada ..		404	2,634
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		31,692	53,721
Persian		4,202	4 348
American		3,11,473	17,257
Egyptian and African		81,006	69,282
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		203	3,347
Total	1,800	29,37,740	31,61,869

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 23rd June

In full pressed Bales.

	yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,239	3,31,013	4,96,823
Japan & China	1,502	13,75,906	16,21,161
Coast Ports ..		21,295	22,032
Up-country by Rail		1,40,315	80,508
Afloat in harbour for Europe Ohina and Japan		35,950	20,966
Total	2,741	19,04,479	22,49,490

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 1.

100 H. Nenshi Jaora 316
200 Langli & Co. Bengal 315
200 Currimbhoy Sons Jinja 520
200 Japan T. & Co. Bengal 325
100 Japan T. & Co. Rajkot 324
100 Japan T. & Co. Beawar 325
200 Japan T. & Co. Broach 345
200 Odhavji Shivji Khandesh 260
200 S. D. Sassoon & Co. Jinja 510
100 Currimbhai Upland 350
100 Currimbhai Beowar 310

COFFEE.

New York, June 30.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot. 14-1/4.

PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 1.

The Linseed Market continues quiet but steady. Wheat is rather firm on small arrivals.

Linseed Sept. 11-7-6.
Wheat Sept. 8-2-0.
Wheat Piece Ready 7-10-6.
Wheat August 7-13-0.
Wheat September 7-15-0.
Wheat Karachi Ready 7-13-0.
Wheat September 8-0-0.
Linseed bold ready 11-0-0.
Linseed small 10-10-0.
Masur Bold 7-8-0.
Tilseed White Bold Dec. Jan. 13-12-0.
Gram Punjab Sept. 51-5-0
Mowraseed Aug. Sept. 7-14-0.
Castorseed ready 10-0-0.
Castersood Aug. Sept. 51-5-0.
Groundnuts Aug. Sept. 56-8-0.

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, July 1.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 30th ultimo.

Wheat	7,691 cwt.
Linseed	2,276 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustarseeds	707 ,,
Gingellyseeds	59 ,,
Poppyseed	363 ,,
Groundnuts	2,710 ,,
Castorseed	1,198 ,,
Rice	1,048 ,,
Myrabollams	1,317 ,,
Cottonseed	976 ,,
Mowraseed	24 ,,
Gram	785 ,,
Joowar	52 ,,
Barley	72 ,,
Bajree	1,281 ,,
Coal	216 tons

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 1.

Yesterday London market closed 1/8d. lower. China was selling at higher rate. Locally demand for ready continues hand to mouth and both America and China show willingness to sell on all strong markets. The local market ruled quiet with less demand and closing quotations as per Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd. were as under:—

Ready	59/4/0	59 2/0
Ashad	59/4/0 59/4/0 59/2/0	59/2/0
Shravan	59/5/0 59/5/0 59 3/0	59/3/0

Double options premiums.

Ashad	0 9 0
Shravan	1 2 0

GOLD.

Bombay, July 1.

The market continues quiet but steady with a small demand and closing prices were reported as under:—

Bar Gold Spot	21 8 6
Ashad	21 8 3
Shravan	21 8 9

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 1.

C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—
Bank selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/8 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 887.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 867.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 952.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 3/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136.8/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175-1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 276-1/2.

CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 87.95.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49 1/2.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 1.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent to 3 per cent.
1 month 2 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. A shade better do. mapd.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

Kohinoor			1250
Madhowjee			130
Mathuradas			80
Meyer Sassoon			92 8
Mysore			126 4
New great			311 4
Pearl			513 12
Pabany			2?2 8
Phoenix			401 4
Simplex ..			181 4
Swadeshi			516 4
Swan Mills			160
Tata Mills			100
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.			77 1
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			108 2

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Financial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 1.

Easy conditions prevailed in the money market throughout the week under report with a continued decline in the trade demand to the extent of some Rs. 379 lacs. In spite of the requirements at the close of the half year the call rate has failed to 2-3|4 per cent. to 3 per cent. This may be taken as an indication of easier money conditions soon to prevail. The fixed deposit rates are as follows:—One to two months 2-1|2 per cent., six months 3 per cent. and twenve months 4 to 4-1|2 per cent.

Intelligent anticipation of a sharp rise in the cash position of the Imperial Bank, consequent on the lowering of the Bank rate to 5 per cent. was realised as indicated by the following figures of the statement of the Imperial Bank of India. Its statement as of 24th June 1927, indicates a large increase of Rs. 528.48 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to 18,95,19,000 as compared with Rs. 41.43 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 23.43, an increase of 5.68 per cent. over last week. Government securities are up by Rs. 48.51 lacs. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 28.16 lacs, Rs. 156.18 lacs and Rs. 20.30 lacs respectively. Government deposits as well as other deposits are up, the former by Rs. 215.34 lacs to Rs. 8.76 crores and the latter by Rs. 174.24 lacs to Rs. 70.51 crores. The Bank rate remains at 5 per cent.

Activity was maintained in the gilt-edged market although there were but slight fluctuations in prices. Restriction in price movements is attributable chiefly to the expected forthcoming Government loans. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper remained steady at Rs. 77-15. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan improved to Rs. 108-3. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 loans are quoted at Rs. 102-8 and Rs. 103-7. 5-1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds improved slightly by two annas to Rs. 106-8. 6 per cent. 1927 and 1930 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100-13 and Rs. 105-7, 1931 at Rs. 106-11 and 1932 at Rs. 107-13. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan were steady at Rs. 112-14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan improved to Rs. 89-2.

The Currency return as of the 22nd June 1927 shows an increase of Rs. 125.92 lacs in note circulation now amounting to 170.94 crores. Silver coins have increased by a similar sum to Rs. 96.79 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coin remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores and Rs. 8.92 crores respectively. Securities in India stand at Rs. 35.45 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 79,25 as against 79.1 a week ago.

The merchants of Bombay are particularly gratified to learn that the Government of India has at last, though tardily, rectified, by the immediate reimposition of the Land Customs Line, the deplorable state of affairs engendered by the diversion of trade from this city to Kathiawar ports.

The failure of the Mount Abu Conference left the Government with no other alternative for safeguarding the fiscal interests of British India.

The Government will announce later the concessions which it may find possible to grant for passengers and special classes of goods passing the customs barrier.

EXCHANGE.

Throughout the entire week sterling exchange remained quiet and dull, due principally to easiness in the money market and to the small number of export bills showing. A fair demand for bullion remittances was evident during the early part of the week, but towards the close the enquiries for all remittances were restricted. In sympathy with the decline of 1|32d. to 1s. 5-27|32d. in the ready T. T. forward rates have shown a corresponding decline. The general tone of the market is considered steady, particularly as regards forward deliveries. The following are the forward rates:—Ready and July 1s. 5-27|32d. August 1s. 5-7|8d. September 1s. 5-29|32d. October-November 1s. 5-15|16d. and December-February 1s. 6d.

According to a press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency tenders to the amount of £410,000 were received on the 29th June at 1s. 5-7|8d. and were allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 6th July 1927 under the same conditions as previously announced. The decrease in the amount of tenders to Government is mainly due to the lower rates for money in India as compared with those in England.

The dollars sterling quotation eased during the week from Dol. 4.85-3|4 to 4.85-5|8. French francs were unchanged at 124.01. The Belga remained steady, closing at 34.93. The Italian lira after depreciating to 83.75 declined to 87.40.

GOLD.

Despite the easy condition in sterling exchange the gold market remained extremely dull with a fluctuation of three pies per tola. The up-country demand has lessened perceptibly over the preceding week and there has been little enquiry from Madras for sovereigns. The price of ready gold opened at Rs. 21-8-6, declined to Rs. 21-8-3 and closed at Rs. 21-8-6. The daily average offtake has declined to about 15,000 tolas and the stocks on hand, due to fresh arrivals, have risen and are now estimated at 5 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London opened at 84.11-1|2d. declined to 84s. 11d. on Tuesday, and closed at 84.11-1|2d. The price of sovereigns declined from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 13-7-6 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-8-3 for ready, and 15th July settlement and Rs. 21-8-9 and Rs. 21-8-3 for 15th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £137,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £192,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 52,56,309 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £15,000.

SILVER.

The silver market during the period under report was characterised by steadiness with a fair amount of business transacted. The steady feeling is attributable to China advices. According to information received from Shanghai, Chinese operators are now oversold to the extent of about 40 million yen, but continued selling there resulted in steadiness both in Shanghai and in the local market The price of ready silver moved within the narrow limits of seven annas per 100 tolas. Opening at Rs. 59-6, the price declined to Rs. 59-4, subsequently improved to Rs. 59-10, easing at the close to Rs. 59-3-0. Some buying was effected for China Banks and American account. The average daily offtake has declined to about 150 bars and arrivals during the week maintained the stock at about 4800 bars In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London improved from 2s. 6-7|8d. to 2s. 7-1|8d. and after declining 2s. 6-15|16d. closed at 2s. 7d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 26-3|16d. and 26d. for ready and 26-3|16d. and 26-1|16 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 59-10 and Rs. 59-3 for ready, Rs. 59-11 and Rs. 59-4 for 19th July settlement and Rs. 59-11 and Rs. 59-5 for 17th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £25,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £65,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1649 bars and Rs. 70,811 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £145,000.

Silver stocks in Shanghai on 29th June 1927 totalled 70,977,000 taels, 72,450,000 dollars and 404 bars as compared with 71,908,000 taels, 72,400,000 dollars and 299 bars on 23rd June 1927.

PIECE GOODS.

Bombay, July 1.

Reports received from Manchester by to-day's mail show that owing to holidays, there was little business. The proposal for "cash before delivery" for Liverpool cotton was defeated which proved a satisfaction to mills. Lancashire read with relief that the contents of the Indian Textile Tariff Board were rather overshadowed by the decision of the Government of India. The demand for ordinary counts of turists and weft had not been very extensive owing to the small business passing in the cloth market, but even so consumers have delayed their purchases, whatever possible in the hope that, after a few days of fruitless quoting, spinners will be more inclined to accept. Latest cables show that a reduction of 15 per cent. is suggested in the spinning which shows that present prices are nominally firm and maintain strength the reduction is recommended. American crop prospects are improving which is also a factor against any rise in the values.

Locally prices for Manchester goods are steady with only retail demand. Indian mill cloth is also showing slow movement. Japanese cloth shows no new feature. At this time of the year there is litle possibility for marked improvement in the demand and while dealers feel confident about present prices, we suggest not to

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.		
Ralli's Fari No. 20039	37 1/2/3	8 12 9
" 10,0000	45 × "	10 6 0
" No. 33,000	45× ..	9 0 0
" No. 2800	37×	8 0 0
" No. 1545	38×38.. ..	
" No. 15000	44×38 ..	9 8 0
" No. 16000..	..	10 0 0
" No. 17000..	..	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730..	39 ..	8 10 0
" No. 2750..	45 ..	10 6 0
Dewhursts B.B.B..	38×38 1/2..	15 4 0
" B.B. ..	38×38.. 1/2..	13 0 0
" Rupe No. 5..	38×38 1/2	
Ritchie's No. 510..	39×37 1/2 38	8 8 0
yon's Shunker ..	39× "	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38 .	12 0 0
GREY DRILLS.		
Pepperell's Dragon ..	29×40 ..	14 8 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	29×40 ..	13 12 0
GREY JACONETS		
Ralli No. 18 ..	45×22 ..	5 9 0
" No. 18 ..	40×22 ..	4 14 0
" No. 138 ..	40×22 ..	4 10 3
" No. 636 ..	44×22 ..	4 15 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS		
Liepmann's No. 1500	52×42	17 6 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	36×40	12 6 0
WHITE MULLS		
Ralli's No. 16	41×19 ..	6 8 0
" No. 69	46×19 ..	6 4 0
" No. 600	51×19 ..	8 0 0
" No. 6000	56×19 ..	8 12 0
" No. 88	58×20 ..	6 4 0
" No. 1270	27×18 ..	0
" No. 166	39×20 ..	6 2 0
" No. 818	39×20 ..	6 2 0
" No. 1440	36×20 ..	4 2 0
" No. 1703	52×20 ..	12 12 0
" No. 224	44×20 ..	5 6 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18 ..	2 12
" No. 119	37×18 ..	3 0 0
" No. 229	42×18 ..	3 8 0
" No. 339	47×18 ..	4 0 0
" 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18Aug.		
" No. 95..	58×20 ..	5 12 0
" No. 66,999	40×18 ..	0 0 0
" No. 86,999	40×18 ..	0 0 0
" No. 775	40×18 ..	0 0 0
" No. 875	45×18 ..	0 0 0
" No. 975	50×18 ..	0 0 0
" No. 615	50×18 ..	0 0 0
Graham's Balloon ..	58×20 ..	5
WHITE NAINSOOKS.		
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18 ..	3 4 0
" No. 6181 ..	" ..	3 2 0
" No. 1850 ..	" ..	
" No. 1900 ..	" ..	
" No. 2600 ..	" ..	
" No. 21021 ..	" ..	3 8 0
" N o.39620T.B.	38×22 ..	4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18 ..	3 10 0
No. 95950-97970		
" Saraswati	36×18 ..	5 8 0
" TipooW/WWW34	18 ..	4 12 0
" No. 50000 ..	" ..	4 12 0
" No. 33340/33350/33360		5 0 0
yon's No. 4545-5656		
" 6767 ..	26×18 ..	3 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22 ..	4 12 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510		
" 5520 ..	26×18 ..	3 4 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car" ..	.. ..	3 0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged		
No. 666 Shirtings	383×8Net	
" 2500 Shirtings	36×40 ..	12 8 0
" 5151 "	44×38 " ..	10 2 0
" 4141 "	44×38 " ..	9 14 0
" 5544 "	44×38 " ..	9 11 0
" 44000 "	48×38 " ..	9 12 0
" 3800 "	44×38 " ..	14 14
" 39000 "	44×38 " ..	12 12 0
" 9898 "	38×38 " ..	11 8 0
" 4500 "	44×38 " ..	13 0 0
" 6600 "	44×38 " ..	9 2 0
" 9999 "	44×38 " ..	13 0 0
" 7777 "	36×40 " ..	13 8 0
" 7500 "	36×40 " ..	11 13 0
" 3 Λ Globe	36×40 " ..	14 13 0
" " 6000	" ..	14 13 0
'C" Sheetings	30×36Ex.Bond	7 10 0
9"Dragons	30+36 Ex. Bond	7 14 0
Elephant"Drills	29×40 "	12 12 0
Duck" Drills	26×40 "	10 4 0

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay).

Bombay, July 1.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China Clay, best quality	95 0 0
China Clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 12 0
Farina, superior (Dutch)	14 10 0
Epsom Salt	3 14 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	11 14 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 10 0
Maize Starch, continental	12 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	20 8 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English	18 0 0
Zinc Chloride, German	16 12 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	4 10 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Guaranteed	33 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent Market quality	0 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	11 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	10 0 0
Bleaching Power, Electro (German) Small	10 6 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	10 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	10 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Barge Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 2 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large	8 6 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Hydro-Sulphide, B.S.F.	0 10 6
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Soda Ash German	6 6 0

In this week there is very little demand owing to the half yearly stock taking days and hence there is practically no change.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, July 1.

During the week under review, s.s. "Baron Glenconner" and s.s. "Nethergate" completed discharging. A fresh business of about 500 tons only is reported, Ex. s.s. "Nethergate" at about Rs. 18 C.I.F. The tone of the market continues quiet.

STEAMER DISCHARGING COAL.

S.S. "Cape Point" Bengal Selt. and 1st Grade.

STEAMERS DUE WITH COAL.

11th July. 1927:—

S.S. "Bourbonnis" Northern Navigation, Killick Nixon and Co.

S.S. "Baron Jedburgh" Deshargarh, Andrew Yule and Co.

S.S. "Baltic" is reported Durban to Bombay July shipment at about Sh. 15.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality..	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.

Northern Navigation Sh. 30 (Ex. s.s. "Mourbonnis"), Rs. 23, Sh. 28-s. July shipment.

Durban Navigation Sh. 28-6 July shipment.

Deshargarh ..... Rs. 18-8 .... Rs. 20-8.
Bengal Selt ..... Rs. 17-8..... Rs. 20-0
1st Grade ..... Rs. 17-4 .... Rs. 19-8

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Karachi June 28.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co. Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.)

The reduction in the Bank rate has brought no real case in the Money Market, and the sellers for the Railway shares predominate

Good many Larkhanas have been on offer and they have not been easily absorbed while there have been more offerings of the Upper Sinds. The yearly report of the latter Company is out and the dividend has been passed over. The Sind Lights are neglected.

In Electrics, there is not much business to report in the Karachi Electrics and the prices have remains steady while the incessant demand for Hyderabad Electrics have taken the prices to Rs. 106/- per share. The demand remains unsatisfied owing to the shortage of the scrip. It is believed in well informed quarters that the Company's profits for the year ending 31st: March 1927 are 50 per cent of the Capital which should be considered noteworthy.

Name of the Comp.	Paid up	Value	Present Value. X.	D.
Sind Lights	100	0 0	145	0 0
Sind Lighterage	150	0 0	130	0 0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100	0 0	87	0 0
Upper Sinds	100	0 0	80	0 0
ELECTRICS.				
Karachi Electrics	100	0 0	101	0 0
Hyderabad Electrics	100	0 0	106	0 0
DEBENTURES.				
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	100	0 0	112	4 0
FLOUR MILLS.				
Karachi Flour Mills	80	0 0	115	0 0
India Flour Mills	60	0 0	110	0 0
Century Flour Mills	100	0 0	100	0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 1.

During the week under review Ready Prices have further dropped by about As. 4 per cwt in the Last week-end price-levels with moderate purchase enquiries. Our Forward Market has also on account of easier advices from Foreign Market has evidenced practically an easier feelings throughout. The close of the week exhibits a slight improvement. The week has on the whole recorded a quiet tone with not much business doing. All those interested in this great trade watched the proceedings of Abu Conference with interest and anxiety alike. The Government of India's decision of re-introducing Viramgam Cordon has been hailed in the local market as a relief to the long-standing menace of unfair competition from some Kathiawar Ports to the legitimate trade of Bombay.

True to the assurance given by the Hon'ble Finance Member to the Deputation that met him on early in June here, Government of India's move in this matter will be greatly appreciated by atleast the suffering hection of the commercial community at the several British Indian Ports. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 15/2 and Rs. 14/12 for Java Ready Sugar and Rs. 15/4 and Rs. 15/ for B R B Beet Sugar, and sh 14/11 and sh 14/5 for June, sh 15/1 and sh 14/9 for July/Aug/Sept., and sh 15/4 and sh 15/ Octo/Nov/Dec. and sh 15/8 and sh 15/4 for Jan/Feb/March Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of nearly 60,000 bags of Java Sugar per "S. S. Shirala" are estimated at 1,00,000 bags of Java and 50,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Jaxa Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/12 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Shirala sh 14/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June sh 14/5 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Stpt. sh 14/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/ per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March sh 15/3 per cwt. FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—June sh 15/2 per cwt FBH.
July/Aug/Sept. sh 15/3 per cwt FBH.
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 15/6 per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March sh 15/9 per cwt FBH
B R B Beet: Ready Rs. 15/ per cwt FBH

Bombay, July 1.

In spite of good demand for ready sugars and the prices of Sugars being eight annas per cwt. cheaper than those of Karachi there was great pressure to sell by weak holders and with the first arrival of New crop Java Sugars dealers and speculators were free sellers and prices both for ready and near positions have been reduced by 4d. to 6d. per cwt. all round. Forward positions were also neglected and have declined 3d. per cwt. There was no direct business done during the week but small quantity charged hands the White Javas June shipment, at 14s. 10d. to 14s. 5d. and July-September 15s to 14s. 9d. and October-December at 15s. 3d. to 15s. all Free Bombay Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets with good demand for ready Sugars and fair business doing Java reported a quieter market during the week with heavy liquidations and prices have declined nearly one gilder from top with large business doing.

America and London reported unsettled and quiet markets with small fluctuations and good business doing. London terminal fluctuated within 3d. and America within 8 points.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 14-10—14s. 5d. F. B. Harbour stocks 105,000 bags.

T.M.O. June—14s. 5d. F. B. Harbour stocks 105,000 Bags.

T.M.O. July-Sept.—14s. 9d. F. B. Harbour stocks 105,000 Bags.

T.M.O. Oct.-Dec.—15s. 1d. F. B. Harbour stocks 105,000 Bags.

T.M.O. Jan.-March—15s. 4d. F. B. Harbour stocks 105,000 Bags.

Beet Rs. 14-12—14s. 6d. F. B. Harbour stocks 60,000 Bags.

Arrivals:—S.S. "Shirala" with 54,900 Bags Java Sugars.

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

*Increase or Decrease on week.

Name.	Latest Prices.	*
Anglo Java (2/)	0 6 3	—0 0 11-1/2
Anglo Malay (1)	1 8 9	
Bahlias (1)	2 7 6	+0 1 0
Burma Rubber (1)	1 7 0	—0 0 6
Chersonese (2/)	0 3 4-1/2	
Cicely (2/)	0 8 0	+0 0 3
East Java (1)	1 16 3	—0 1 3
Java Investment (1)	2 5 0	+0 0 7 1/2
Kuala Reman (5/)	0 5 9	+0 0 3
Kwaloe (2/)	0 2 6	—0 0 1/2
Merbau (2/)	0 2 9	—0 0 1 1/2
Mergui Crown (2/)	0 6 0	
Mooply Valley (1)	1 13 9	+0 1 3
Pegoh (1)	2 6 3	
Rim Malacca (2/)	0 4 0	—0 0 4-1/2
Sialang (1)	2 15 0	+0 2 6
Tandjong (1)	2 18 6	+0 1 3
United Serdang (2/)	0 6 4 1/2	
United Temiang (2/)	0 3 9	—0 0 1 1/2
United Patanis (1)	1 6 3	+0 0 7 1/2
Devon Estates (1)	0 19 6	
Highland and Lowlands (1)	2 11 10 1/2	+0 0 77 1/2
East Ta Asiatic (2/)	0 3 9	
Travancore Rubber Co. (1)	2 8 9	—0 3 9
Malacca Rubber Plantations (1)	3 0 0	
Stock of rubber in London	64,486 tons.	
Decrease on week	2,408 tons.	

PHOSFERINE Produced Best Form

Mr. Harry Vardon,

the world-famous veteran golfer, who has won six open Championships more than anyone else in the game, *writes*:—

"NERVE and muscle control is absolutely vital to the golfer and must be maintained consistently if success is to be won. In my own long experience, I have always found that any looseness or shakiness is quickly corrected by a course of Phosferine. To its use I attribute much of my own success in the game, and I know that its steadying effect has sustained me through many a stiff match. Taken altogether, Phosferine, is the best tonic I have struck, and will work wonders to prevent that dreaded 'cracking' in a crisis, the bugbear of all tournament golfers. When touring in the States, playing all day and travelling most of the night, its aid in enabling me to produce my best form under most exhausting conditions was invaluable."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 481, BOMBAY.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

(PITAMBER AND CO.)

Bombay, July 1.

Steamers &/or month of Shipment. Ports:	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 16 Cwts.	Seeds measurt.
Hull:—				
July	18	19	20	21
Aug Mar.	16	17	18	19
London:—				
July Aug	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
Liverpool:—				
July	18	19	20	21
August	15	16	17	18
Sept.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
Marseilles:—				
July	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
August	15	16	17	18
Antwerp:—				
July	18	19	20	21
Aug Mar.	16	17	18	19
Rotterdam:—				
July	20	21	22	23
Hamburg:—				
Aug Mar.	16	17	18	18
Bremen:—				
Havre:—				
July	19/6	20/6	21/6	22/6
August	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
Dunkirk:—				
July	18	19	20	21
Aug Mar.	16	17	18	19
Barcelona:—				
July	21	22	23	24
Aug Mar.	19	20	21	22
Genoa:—				
July	19/6	20/6	21/6	22/6
August	16	17	18	19
Naples:—				
Leghorn:—				
Trieste				
Venice:—				
July	19	19	20/6	21/6
August	17	17	18/6	19/6
New York:—				
July	16			

Remarks:—Market is quiet but steady.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LTD., BOMBAY

Bombay, July 1.

	Rs. a. p.
"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9 10 0
"Firefly" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9 4 0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F Test per 2 tins	7 12 6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	7 10 6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	5 0 6
"Victoria 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	6 4 6
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. Test in buly per 8 Imp. Gls.	5 0 6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Co-operators' Day: Meeting in the Fort, Co-operative Institute, 3 p.m., Prof. H. L. Kaji presiding.

Senate meeting, Sir C. J. University Hall, 4 p.m.

Hardwood League: R. A. M. C. vs. Bombay Gym., Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 3:

Dr. Kantilal C. Pandya's lecture on university, at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line s.s. "Macfarlane" arrived in London in the morning of the 29th ultimo.

BOMBAY G. WARD DISTRICT C. C.

The meeting of the council of management of the above Committee will be held to morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the above Committee's office.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGAMME.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme to-day, Saturday, 2nd July:—

9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Studio programme.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 3rd inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) instead of 4 p.m. at the Congress House.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Catholic Employees of the Mazagon Dock will celebrate their Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of St. Anthony at the Gloria Church, Byculla, on Sunday, the 3rd instant at 9-0 a.m.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING FOR DR. MISS MEHTA.

A meeting to congratulate Dr. Kumudgauri A. Mehta L.M. (Dublin) M.R.C.P. (Edin.) will be held on Sunday (to-morrow) at 4 p.m. at Girgaon Back Road at the Hall of the Gujarati Stree Mandal.

KARNATAK ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) when Pandit Ishwardatt Bhishagacharya Vidyalankar, disciple of Shri Swami Shraddhanandji, will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Sanatan Dharma."

LECTURE ON SCOUTING.

Mr. Gopinath S. Chitre (Scout-organiser, Bikaner State (and Mr. P. P. Tambane, of the Gokhale Education Society, will address the Municipal School boys in Dongri A. V. School at 9 a.m. to-day (Saturday). Prof. V. G. Rao will be in the chair.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Kathopanishad at the Asthik Samaj, Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

JAIN STUDENTS UNION.

Under the auspices of the Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya Students Union there will be a lecture to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. in the lecture hall of the above Institution, when Mr. S. N. Haji, Hon. President of the Union for the year 1927-28 will deliver his "inaugural address."

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F.M.S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands, Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China per s.s. "Sirdhana" via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 2nd inst.

SARASWAT CO-OP. BANKING SOCIETY, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall, that day being the 'International Co-operators' Day' the Society will also celebrate it this year after the meeting is over.

PEACE SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Society will meet to-day (Saturday) when Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, the President of the Society will deliver an address on "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish" at the Prarthana Samaj Hall when you are cordially invited with friends.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagvat Gita at Devkorbhai Mansion, Parel, on Sunday at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also hold a public class on the Bhagvat Gita at Dr. Chota Lal's Bungalow, Borivili, the same evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

'EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH.'

Under the auspices of the Dadar Co-Operative Institute "Co-Operators Day" will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) in connection with which a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. in the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Orphanage Hall, King's Circle, Matunga, (G.I.P.), when Mr. Pothan Joseph will preside and Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, and Mr. N. M. Joshi will address the audience.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S DOCK STAFF UNION.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

"A meeting of the B. I. S. N. Company's Dock Staff Union will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Keshawji Building at the foot of Carnac Bridge. Members of the Staff are requested to attend in time with the entrance fees and monthly subscriptions and to bring their grievances in writing so as to enable me to forward a suitable memorial to the authorities concerned."

PATHE CINEMA.

Salami, pasrami, limburger, hamburger, pickles, potato salad and a thousand other articles customarily seen in a delicatessen store wafted their spicy fragrances over the set during the screening of Colleen Moore's latest starring vehicle for First National entitled, "It Must Be Love." The new big feature comedy will be shown at the Royal Opera House tonight. The picture, it is hinted, is extremely spicy-but is not at all censorable, because the spice is of the detecatessen flavon. Jean Hersholt makes a highly presentable delicatessen merchant as the father of Colleen. Dorathy Seastrom appears as her girl friend, Min, and Arthur Stone plays the role of "Peter Halitovky," which is Russian for unkindly atmosphere. John McCormick, general manager of production for First National on the West Coast and producer of the Colleen Moore pictures, gathered one of the most brilliant casts of the season for "It Must Be Love." The roster includes Jean Hersholt, Malcolm McGregor, Cleve Moore and Bodie Rosin.

NINTH GUJARATI LITERARY CONFERENCE

Under the presidentship of Principal A. B. Dhruva of the Benares Hindu University a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. Chandrashankar N. Pandya, Dr. Kantilal C. Pandya, Mr. Ambalal B. Jani, R. B. Dadubhai P. Desai, Dr. P. T. Patel and others will address the meeting and request the learned men of Bombay to send essays for the next sessions of the Gujarati Literary Conference to be held at Nadiad in October, and will give a public invitation to the Bombay citizens to attend the sessions.

TRAINING CLASSES FOR LABOUR WORKERS

The Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has by resolution, decided to hold Training Classes to coach up Labour Workers with a view to take up an active work in Labour sphere. Such gentlemen who are interested in this class will please approach Sjt. R. S. Nimbker or Mr. Lalji Pendse at the "Congress House," 414, Girgaum Back Road, any time between 6 and 7 p.m. (S.T.) except on Sundays and holidays for enrolment in the class.

THE THREE ARTS BALL.

PAGEANT OF COLOUR.

At the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall last night the Three Arts mingled in harmonius combination in the colour, music and movement of a large number of amateur artists. Whether you opened your eyes or closed them it was there—joyous music, stately or swinging rhythm, colour, novelty—in a happy human exilaration. The variety of beautiful dresses both of the ladies and gentlemen made one feel what a loss we suffer in the twentieth century in having to wear the prosaic fashion that are now law. It is impossible to say with any degree of artistic truth that at the function last evening one dress was better than another. Whether Elizabethan, Georgian, Victorian, Moghul, Persian, Arabic, Spanish Italian, Russian, they were all lovely. If any dress was incongruous it was the two-tailed creation—that conventioned horror for men called a dress-suit! The modern dances,—waltz, jazz and charleston—blended the characters of the various ages in a way that is indicative of our age—seeking artistic unity even through history.

In the intervals of the dances came the Tableaus—representing famous European and Eastern pictures.

A contrast to modern ball room dancing was provided by the highly artistic classical dances which followed. Two children in exquisite fancy dress gave a delightful exhibition of Court dancing, while the dances by a lady in clinging Persian dress, and by another lady in simple white dress gave a perfect example of the high and intimate interpretation of beautiful music in responsive rhythm. Ativa Begum deserves to be warmly thanked by all lovers of art and beauty in Bombay for having organised such a lovely pageant of colour.

MORE HAJIS RETURN

35 DEATHS DURING VOYAGE

STEAMERS ARRIVE WITH QUARANTINE FLAGS.

This week five steamers came to Bombay from Jeddah with Hajis. On Friday S. S. "Ziani", of which Messrs. Haji Sultanali & Co. are the agents, arrived in Bombay harbour from Jeddah with 954 pilgrims. The steamer hoisted quarantine flag as a case of small pox had occurred and Giasuddin Sharif (78), the patient was removed to Arthur Road Hospital immediately after the ship anchored in Victoria Dock, No. 15 shed. Eight pilgrims died of dysentry on the way while two died in the harbour.

Another steamer, S. S. "Akbar", of which Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. are the agents, also came on Friday morning with 1511 pilgrims. This steamer also came with quarantine flag as a case of small pox had occurred and this patient was also removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. Tyenty-seven deaths occurred on this steamer during voyage due to malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea. All the pilgrims were removed in motor lorries to Musafarkhanas where they were entertained by Mr. Haji Bachu Ali, a member of the Haj Committee.

About a thousand pilgrims left Bombay for Howrah last night by a special train for which arrangement was made by the Haj Committee.

RS. 19,000 WRITTEN OFF.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At an adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Friday evening, at the Congress House, several important resolutions were carried. Good many members attended and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was in the chair.

A resolution congratulating Mr. Kharag Bahadur Singh and Mr. Manchershaw Avari, the former on his release and the latter on his imprisonment, was unanimously carried.

A resolution making a provision of Rs. 50 for the purchase of a reading stand for the use of the congress library was also carried. Mr. Nimbkar's motion asking a provision of Rs. 500 for subscribing to periodicals and buying political literature was voted out after a lively debate on it.

The last and the most important resolution passed by the Council was about a monetary dispute between the B.P.C.C. and the National Medical College of Bombay. It was decided by an overwhelming majority that the loan of nineteen thousand and odd rupees owed by the National Medical College to the B.P.C.C. should be gracefully written off. It was argued in favour of the National Medical College that the institution was rendering a splendid service to the society and in every way deserved the sympathy of the public. It was suggested by a member that the remission of debt should be in the form of a donation to the institution in return whereof the college should put in a special tablet in its new building.

ALLEGATION OF CHEATING AND ABETMENT

NOTICES SERVED ON RLY FOREMAN

Allegations of cheating and abetment were made against, Jellie, General Foreman of the Colaba Carriage Deparament of B. B. and C. I. Railway and three others, who are his subordinates by (1) Amirkhan, (2) Ramlal Jivan and (3) Bhaglu Adhein in an information which was lodged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday. The complainants stated in the information that on the 21st May, last they along with 30 others sent a petition to the agent and the Loco Superintendent, complaining against the ill treatment and harassment by accused No. 1. The petition was sent through the Union. Subsequently a departmental enquiry was made and to whitewash the whole affair accused No. 1 along with three others practised deception causing thereby harm to the complainants in mind. On the 10th June, at about 10 a.m. the accused No. 2, 3 and 4 came to the complainants and informed them that they were wanted by the accused No. 1 for taking their signatures on the increase in their pay. Believing them and their word the complainants went to the office of the accused when their thumb impressions were taken on a piece of paper written in English and Five and Six days after when they received their pay they found that deception was practised upon them. After the petition, some men having been dismissed, the complainants apprehended that they might meet with the same fate, they therefore charged the accused as above and applied for process against them.

His Worship issued notices against the accused.

ATTEMPT TO ROB CASH BOX.

PORT TRUST STRONG-ROOM BROKEN OPEN.

IRON-SAFE CONTAINING CASH SAVED.

A very daring attempt at robbery which surpasses all the robberies in the City was made on Thursday night in the strong room of the Bombay Port Trust where the day's cash is kept pending its removal to the Imperial Bank the following morning. The strong room was installed with a gigantic safe which contained cash and cheques to the extent of about Rs. 50,000 while the empty cash boxes were kept on the table for distribution to various Port Trust centres. The strong room was guarded by three watch men and it is surprising that the robbers managed to break open a huge lock of the strong room and enter it despite the watch of these three men. On Friday morning, information was sent to the Chairman of the Port Trust, the Land Manager and the Chief Accountant that the strong room which is on the ground floor, was broken open and the cash boxes which were fortunately empty, scattered about the room.

The Police and the C.I.D. were immediately called to the scene and they took photo of the foot prints and the finger prints which show that the man who attempted to open the safe must be possessing a huge and bulky body. The robber, being disappointed at the bad luck, having got nothing from the cash boxes, tried his luck at the safe but without success, for, it seemed to him, perhaps, beyond human power to open it by any instruments at all. He then left disappointed leaving for the police hounds the unpleasant job of revealing his identity. The strong room is on the ground floor and the motor drivers, Pathans and mavalis are often seen squatting about the footpath there and it is just probable one of them may have tried his luck to get rich at once. The Police and the Port Trust authorities are making enquiries in the matter but it is certain that this attempt of robbery has eclipsed all other robberies which have recently occurred in the City, such as, at De Lima Street and Jacob Circle and which are also subject matters of enquiry by the Police.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

BANK CASHIER IN COURT.

Shivnath Mayalal, cashier of the Punjab National Bank, Bombay, was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, third presidency magistrate on Friday charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 9,000|-.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, police prosecutor, conducted the case on behalf of the crown while the accused was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader. The case for the prosecution was that on the 18th June last Chunilal Chagganlal of Messrs. Bishandas Sitaram and Co., paid to the accused Rs. 9,000|- and took his signature on the counterfoil of the paying-in-slip. When the complainant received his pass book on the 22nd June, he found that the sum of Rs. 9,000|- paid on the 18th item was not entered. He went to the bank to pay a sum of Rs. 2,000|- the same day and asked the accused as to why he had not entered Rs. 9,000|-. The accused then tore away the counterfoil from the paying-in-slip and the complainant raised an alarm and complained to the manager. The accused was then arrested by the police.

Mr. Kanuga on behalf of the accused applied for an adjournment and his worship postponed the case till 6th instant ordering the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 10,000|- out of which Rs. 5,000|- were deposited in cash.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

FORTHCOMING MEETING IN BOMBAY

About 40 members of the A. I. C. C. have sent in a requisition to hold a meeting of the committee at Calcutta before the 15th inst. to reconsider the Working Committee's resolution, exonerating the Madras Swarajists from blame in not defeating the Independent Ministry there, inspite of the Gauhatti resolution.

As Calcutta is not willing to hold the meeting it is understood the A.I.C.C. will probably meet in Bombay during the later half of this month.

CHARGE OF WANTON FIRING

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Girgaum Police Court before the Hon. Presidency Magistrate Mr. Erachshaw R. Heerjibehdin, one Mr. Vithaldas Kalyanji Kapadia, a Hindu merchant was charged under Sec. 119 Cl. D. of Act IV of 1902, in that the accused on the 4th of June at about 1-30 or 2 a.m. wantonly discharged a firearm. The prosecution case was conducted by the Police Prosecutor Mr. Manker, and the accused was defended by Mr. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law. The prosecution case was that on the night in question, the constables who were on patrol duty in different batches on the C. P. Tank Road, heard an alarm of "thief" followed by three reports of firing. On hearing both the alarm and reports of firing, both the policemen went in that direction and found a crowd of persons standing on the road. On inquiry, they were reported that a thief was seen on the roof of the House in front of which the crowd had gathered and that the thief had jumped from the roof in the Sweepers' lane. In consequence of this, P.C. 1486 C. and P.H. 1478 C. went into the lane to look for the thief but could not find him. On coming out, they began to make inquiries about the firing and while they were making such inquiries, the accused called P. H. 1478|C to his room on the 2nd floor and showed him the window from which he had seen a man on the roof below and also told him that the thief had thrown a piece of plank studded with nails at him when challenged. The matter was subsequently reported at the Marbavde Police Station and the accused was sent for, arrested and charged.

HIRING OF BLANK CARTRIDGES.

The accused's defence was that he was awakened on hearing the noise of some one walking on the adjacent roof and on looking through the window, he saw a man on that roof, who when challenged, boldly threw a piece of plank studded with nails at him and on this, he fired three blank cartridges from a pistol to frighten the thief. Accused possesses a license for a gun, a pistol and ammunition.

His Worship after hearing the evidence and the Counsel's arguments, gave his finding as under:—The only point I have to determine in this case is, whether the accused wantonly discharged a firearm in his possession? The principal prosecution witnesses in this case are P.H. 1478|C and P.C. 623|C and they both say that an alarm of "thief" was heard by them and on inquiry on the spot, they were told by the persons in the crowd that a thief was seen by them and it was in consequence of this information that they both went in the sweepers' lane to look for the thief. It is immaterial, whether they found one or not, for no thief is expected to wait for being arrested and in this particular case, a few minutes did elapse before the policemen arrived on the spot after the alarm was raised. In fact, the policemen themselves support the defence story of the thief on the roof. Accused in his statement says that a year ago theft of property of considerable value took place at his place and another again a month ago. Accused's witness Parshottam Chimnaji deposes that two months pritor to this incident complained of, his house was visited by a thief and some property was stolen and that on the night in question, he made a certain device to warn him if a thief attempted to open a window on the side of the adjacent roof. The device succeeded and he was awakened from sleep by his wife who woke up first. On coming out, he heard a noise outside and also saw policemen there and told the policemen his own experience of that night. The evidence of the police constables coupled with the evidence of the defence witness clearly supports the accused's case: namely, that he was justified in firing blank cartridges to scare away the thief. I am satisfied about the truth of the story of the thief having been seen by the accused on the night in question. In these circumstances, it is not possible to construe the firing as wanton and therefore the charge must fail. The accused was ordered to be acquitted and the bail bonds cancelled.

ATTACHED SECTION WIN

Over on the other side the Attached Section and "Times" fought out a keen game the result of three goals to nil in favour of the former hardly being a correct indication of the nature of the game. In the midfield there was not much to choose between the two teams, but in front of goal there was a decided difference. The Attached Section were quick seize upon opportunities which gave them the victory. Leek scored the opening goal which was all that there was in the first half., Page and Marshall added one each respectively and the final whistle left the Attached Section winners by three goals.

Attached Section ..... 3 goals.
"Times" ..... nil.

ATTACHED SECTION: Hicks; Hall and Stock; Beck, Lawson and Duffus; Leek, Colquhune, Marshall, Bunker and Page.

"TIMES"; Blake; Crawley and Lymn; Cameron, Marner and Rodrigues; Powell, Tims, Bagrie, Turner and Jackson.

Men and Matters.

The news that the latest steamer built for the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, which is to be launched at Glasgow by a distinguished Indian politician is to be named "S.S. Narayana-Narayana" is not yet confirmed.

* * * * * *

But there is no doubt that "S.S. Narayana Narayana," as it should be christened, will know how to weather storms and deftly make to a safe port like the politician who will christen it.

* * * * * *

People in India may not be aware of it, still less can they believe it even when told of it, but it is understood on the authority of the "Daily Telegraph's" Simla correspondent that London and India are pulling different ways.

* * * * * *

The Simla sleuth-hound should know all about it. Generally people of his type are made to know all about it, when there is a chance of ascertaining how far Indian and British public opinion approves certain steps Simla proposes to take.

* * * * * *

The Indian opinion does not count. Indians are discovered "not to be taking easily to machinery." The "Daily Telegraph's" man has discovered it and therefore the British think that it must be true! What Indians think of the progress of army mechanisation is seen by the British public through the spectacles of the correspondents of British papers in India.

* * * * * *

But the British public will do well to consider that what Indians are keen about is how rapidly the children of the soil can be trained for the army mechanisation branches and allowed to serve in the defence of their own country. The fact that Simla and Whitehall are pulling different ways does not interest them. What does is that both of them are ultimately willing to pull their full weight jointly against rapid Indianisation.

* * * * * *

Wife (reading) "Cannibals are people who live on other people."

Hubby: "Yes, like mothers-in-law."

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

SOUTH STAFF'S RECORD SCORE.

The first division match between the South Staffords and Y.M.C.A. was a very one-sided affair, the former putting up the record score of the season by netting eleven goals. It was a constant bombardment of the Young Men's goal and that they did not suffer a worse defeat is due to the excellent goal keeping of Jones who brought off some brilliant saves especially in the latter stages of the game.

The Staffords were at the top of their form and their passing and team work was really inspiring. Baker handled his men well sending out the ball to the right man at the right movement. That keen centre-forward led the scoring by bagging half a dozen, Davies obtained a couple, and Croome, Allen and Pearce scored one each.

South Staffords ..... 11 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

SOUTH STAFFORDS:—Machin; Eardley and Butler; Booth, Baker and Smith; Croome, Davies, Mellor, Pearce and Allen.

Y. M. C. A.:—Jones; Randle and Haylock; Rolls, Hallam and Mottram; Daine, Caleb, Hankins, Duthie and Prior.

Referee: A. Lowe.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY 1928
NEW YORK.

	New York, July 1.
Previous Closing Rate	17.32
To-day's Opening Rate	17.32
Difference	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	17.36
Difference	plus .04

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, July 1.
Previous Closing Rate	9.16
To-day's Opening Rate	9.19
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.19
Difference	plus .03
Broach Expectation	339

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, July 1.
Silver Ready	26-1-0
Difference	unchanged
Silver Forward	26-1-0
Difference	unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

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G. D. A. - -

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A SPLENDID -

RECORD - - -

43% PASS. - -

22 Candidates pass this year at the above Examination out of the 51 sent up by this Institute. The average Results being 25 per cent., the Institute has gained a distinct superiority of 18 per cent. Besides, the above is the largest number of candidates passed out this year from any one institution in the whole of India.

Further out of the candidates that have passed from other Institutions, 7 had received their Revision Coaching from this Institute, thus positively proving its exceptionally superior training.

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BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Office have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY JULY 2, 1927.

COERCION OF THE PRINCES.

The Government of India have announced that, as the negotiations at Abu with the maritime States of Kathiawar have failed, the land customs line has been forthwith re-imposed. Those who recall the hardships and humiliations of the Viramgam cordon will realise what this sinister announcement means. In coming to this decision the Government have not merely treated the Treaty with the Indian States as a scrap of paper; they have also broken the solemn undertaking they had given to the people of India in 1924, through the legislature, that the Viramgam customs line would not be re-imposed without the consent of their accredited representatives. This two-fold betrayal of course, does not come to us as a surprise. It only brings into relief the lengths to which the bureaucracy is prepared to go in teaching the lesson to the people that it is determined to rule over them without any consideration for their feelings. No Government, anxious to retain public confidence would so light-heartedly have re-imposed a customs barrier than which, it knew full well, the people detested few things more heartily. The object of this outrage on public opinion and public decency is not difficult to discover. It is manifestly to coerce the Kathiawar States into submission—into surrender of what they hold more valuable than anything else, their independence. It is the old familiar Machiavellian tactic which the bureaucracy has often in the past employed to gain its ends. We saw it employed during the last session of the Assembly when the Finance Member gave the choice to its members of two evils: The retention of the Provincial contributions or the acceptance of the 18d. ratio.

How does this method of the highwayman differ from the action of Germany when it treated the neutrality of Belgium as a scrap of paper under the plea of military necessity? What is the plea that the Government put forward? This that their revenue has suffered. It is true there has been loss, considerable loss of revenue. But has this loss of revenue been brought about by any breach of Treaty of 1917 by the Kathiawar States? No. The loss is due to natural and other causes for which the States cannot either in law or equity be held responsible. So long as no breach of the Treaty can be proved against any of the States no civilised Government can command the respect of any right-thinking man for repudiating it without the consent of the other party. The Treaty of 1917 was signed, as one of the Princes has said in his interview, "at a time when the Kathiawar Princes were pouring in men and money to defend the Empire and win victory for it." "It was the ethical principle involved in the war," he added "that appealed to them, to uphold the treaty for the integrity of Belgium which the German Chancellor described as a 'scrap of paper,' By an irony of fate they were now called upon to defend a solemn treaty entered into by a Paramount Power who waged the costlist war ever known in history to defend the rights of smaller nationalities." "What about our rights under the sacred treaties?" he asked. "The British are like a mighty wave which can deluge the earth in no time. Is that power to be used to crush us who have been faithful allies and have rendered loyal service on critical occasions to uphold the dignity of the Empire?" The war was, in deed, fought for an ethical principle. It was to have made the world safe for democracy, the rights of small nations and the principle of self-determination. But all that it has made safe is—Hypocrisy and British imperialism whose post-war exploits in regard to small nationalities have shown it to be bankrupt of all scruples. And it is that moral bankruptcy which has prompted its agents in India to adopt the course they have done in regard to the States in Kathiawar. They have no moral justification for repudiating the Treaty of 1917. They have, therefore, resorted to the immoral expedient of hurting the people of India in order to hurt the Kathiawar Princes. They imagine that by hurting both simultaneously they will coerce the Indian Princes into bartering away their rights. But they will soon have a rude awakening. The people of India have too keen a sense of honour and too genuine a regard for freedom for others as well as themselves to be a party to such reprehensible tactics They will not hesitate in making their choice. Their choice will be to range themselves on the side of Right against might without counting the cost to themselves. And the Kathiawar Princes will find them as their stanchest allies in their fight with the British Government for vindicating the sacredness of Treaty rights.

HOW THE DOMINIONS DO IT.

Reuter has cabled a pretty long report of Mr. Amery's speech in the House of Commons on inter-Imperial relations. Mr. Amery dealt with a number of points but said not a word about India. The tone of the speech suggests throughout extreme anxiety to conciliate the Dominions and is in refreshing contrast with the peremptory manner in which the Secretary of State for India dismisses Indian questions. The reason for the difference is obvious but what is not equally obvious is the way the Dominions won their honourable position in the Empire and in all Imperial councils. The way is that, before and after they became self-governing, the Dominions have been systematically self-assertive, as if self-assertion were a matter of course. Almost every right which the mother country formally conceded 'de jure' was previously theirs 'de facto' by sheer dint of self-assertion. If it came to that, they would have rebelled as did America. But the loss of the American Colonies burnt a lesson into the minds of the British which they have not forgotten at any rate in the case of the white Colonies. Even now the Dominions simply assert themselves, so that what they ask, they demand, and the demand is gracefully conceded. The Dominions demand that their High Commissioners in London should be empowered to deal with the British Government not only on economic matters but also on matters of high inter-Imperial policy. This right is in effect informally asserted by the High Commissioners. It is next accepted by the Imperial Conference. And Mr. Amery now blesses it. The Dominions "suggest" that "the historic survival whereby the British Government communicated with partner Governments via the Governors-General might be eliminated." Mr. Amery may feel very uncomfortable. He may breezily talk of "equal status being not the same thing as equal stature," but in the end he has to admit that the British "are perfectly willing to adjust the situation to the facts of the present day." We congratulate the Dominions and, whether they exercise their rights against the mother country or mere "dependencies," we shall try and remember the way they have won their present position.

THE SENATE'S DUTY.

The letter from Prof. K. G. Naik which we publish elsewhere raises a very important question in regard to the future of higher education in this Presidency. Several witnesses before the Bombay University Reform Committee did impress, it will be remembered, upon the Government and the University the urgent need of making the University a worthy centre of higher technological research and instruction. If the University of Bombay is to be brought into closer relation with the requirements of industrial and business life in this Presidency, it cannot afford to retain its present purely literary character. The post-graduate courses its Senate has embarked upon are an improvement upon the old stereotyped methods of instruction which looked at results only in quantity. Economics and Sociology rightly fill a large place in these courses. But that is not enough; it will be futile for the Senate to expect the business community to take a living interest in the progress of higher education so long as it persists in giving it only a cultural aspect. The needs of modern life, so largely dependent upon the acquisition of the mechanical sciences, and harnessing them to practical use, must be satisfied and we hope the Senate will not fail to take a broad-minded view of its duties in the direction suggested by Dr. Naik and hasten to extend the orbit of its research and post-graduate activity.

POT-BOILERS.

A FIRST VISIT TO THE CORPORATION

The Chief sent for me the other day. "What are you doing nowadays?" he rapped. "I am upto my ears in work" I cried. "What work? I haven't had your pot-boilers for sometime now." "Sir," I replied with dignity, "I am true to my privilege. My business is to launage about. When I want rhymes I go to heroic lengths to get them. I practice prohibition. In other words, I mortify myself with beer until I began to feel queer. It is a great prohibition. My friends prohibit me from their regard and company. They take my rhymes ill. The last time, if you remember, I was lounging full legth in the street and stopped a taxi. The tax-i-man's language supplied me with the crucial rhyme, "loocha". Which set me rhyming on B. F. Bharucha. He has prohibited me his regard. I repeat, I have been upto my ears in work—lounging."

A film came over the eagle eye of the Chief. Drink? Not at all Sir! Perish your irreverent guess! Not drink but sympathy with my type of "Prohibitionist." "Have you ever been to the Corporation Hall?" the Chief asked with a break of human kindness in his voice.

"Never in my life, Sir.

"Well then go and get me 'copy'!" This in sterner key.

What a glorious hall it is! At first I

(Continued on page)

PROTECTION FOR MILLS.

A MILLOWNER'S VIEW.

(BY MATUBHAI H. KANTAVALA, M.A.)

The result of the Tariff Board Inquiry for protection to the cotton mills in India has neither disappointed me nor disillusioned me. I had entertained no hopes of securing any material aid for the cotton industry. No Government in the world, circumstanced as the Government of India, can help the mills; for, it is after all a subordinate administration which must wait for orders from "Home." And no Government, which wants to be in power in Great Britain, can afford to ignore the voting strength of Lancashire. However much we may harp on the Japanese competition—and the competition of Japan is all the more keen by reason of subsidies and absence of adequate factory laws—the fact remains that India being a land of consumers, is one of the principal markets for Lancashire. And the condition of mills there just now is no better than that of mills here. Mr. F. W. Tattersall writing on the English cotton industry in the May issue of the "Textile Exporter" says: "The financial position to day in Lancashire is more acute than at any time since 1919. Either the turnover will have to broaden or the mills adopt organised stoppages before prices can be improved, for while the output is in excess of consumption, buyers are bound to have the whip hand." Mr. Tattersall thinks that there has been over-production and less demand and also that most of the mills have come to grief because of the over-capitalization in war time. He draws a gloomy picture of the condition of these mills. When the textile industry in Lancashire is thus languishing, no Government can think of further injuring it by protecting Indian mills and thus virtually shutting out English piece-goods. There is one significant passage in Mr. Tattersall's article to which I draw the attention of the Bombay millowners. He says: "India has been particularly affected by the contraction of the business done in yarns; and with the steady growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in that country (India) the native mills now produce more cloth, thus reducing the demand for Lancashire piece-goods". Is it not strange that when the English manufacturers regard us as rivals we go on ignoring the fact that the competition is not only confined to Japan, but to all other countries which manufacture yarn and cloth for export?

A MIXED GOOD.

Government propose to abolish all import duties on machinery and mill stores. This may help us to a certain extent. But at what price? The removal of the duties on these articles will naturally mean greater and greater imports. One result of the mill industry in India has been the starting of subsidiary industries, may be on a small scale, which produce articles used by mills. We may mention belting, pickers, laces, picking sticks, pressers, sizing flour, tallow and magnesium choride. With the exchange favourable for import of foreign goods, a time has come when even foreign wheat can be imported here; and it was the import duties which served as a sort of protection to sizing flour, tallow and magnesium chloride. With the removal of these duties Indian industries will suffer; and England, Germany, Japan and Singapore will prosper. That the removal of the import duties which in some cases amount to 15 per cent. will bring relief to the mills is possible; that it will help to remove unemployment is also possible; but it is certain that it will ruin the smaller industries recently started as subsidiary to the mills. A relief that is to be had at the expense of the other industries will hardly be relished by the mill agents. It is a wrong way about, to grant protection.

A QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH.

What then is the remedy? The Government of India, as at present constituted, cannot be expected with the best of intentions to give the necessary protection to us. There must be an agency equally powerful to render the necessary aid. What is that agency? It is the Indian Nation to which we must look for assistance. The mill industry is a national asset. With all the sins of commission and omission committed by the capitalist class, we cannot forget the fact that Indian capital is to be preferred to foreign capital. As Mr. Jinnah once put it, only one American multi-millionaire can buy up the whole of our capitalist class. A time will come when we shall be free to adjust the relations between Capital and Labour. But just now it is a question of life and death for most of our industries; and it is the duty of the nation to take the side even of this capitalist class; for it is replaced by a foreign class, it will mean further impoverishment of the country.

PUT THE HOUSE IN ORDER.

But, if we look to the nation for support, we, Indian mill-owners, have a duty to perform. We have to put our own house in order. When I say this, I do not refer to reforms in the management of mills. It is a subject at once well-worn and widely discussed. I refer to our own conduct towards the Indian industries.

(Continutd on pag 14.)

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

(BY PROF. H. L. KAJI, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.)

To-day, it is the International Co-operators' Day, being the first Saturday in July. The day will be fittingly observed in almost all the leading countries of the world where the Co-operative movement has made any headway. The International Co-operative Alliance has wisely not prescribed any definite form the celebration of the Day is to take. All that is asked for of Co-operators the world over is that this Day, they should keep sacred to Co-operation, that they should think, feel and talk of Co-operation chiefly, and that an inter-change of ideas and development of the spirit of brotherhood should be facilitated among fellow co-operators by arranging lectures, meetings, socials, bhajans, processions and so forth. The branches of Provincial Co-operative Institute—Divisional and District—will observe the Day in a suitable manner. It is but proper, however, to review briefly the situation in our country, so far as the Co-operative movement is concerned, and to suggest the lines of advance for the coming year.

A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT.

It is a recognised fact that the Co-operative movement has taken root in this country and has conferrred immense benefits on the rural population. In a country like India, where the great majority of the people are agriculturists, and those too, heavily indebted, it was very natural that the movement advanced in the direction of organisation of credit facilities for agriculturists. These Co-operative Credit Societies have done great good in more ways than one. Obviously, they finance the agriculturists' current produce needs, but they do much more than this; they have been instrumental in forcing down the rates of interest charged by sowears; they have awakened a better perception and realisation of their own economic position by the cultivators; they have proved excellent training grounds in various directions and have made better men of them. The movement is essentially a Peoples' movement and it has largely remained so in India in spite of close connection with the State. For, the Government officials, everywhere in the Presidency, have enlisted the close co-operation of honorary non-official workers in carrying on propaganda, in imparting training and in the work of supervision. Indeed, one of the distinctive features of co-operation in Bombay, has been the gradual de-officialisation of the Co-operative movement, the closer association of non-officials in its development and the strengthening of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute which now is made thoroughly representative of the constituent co-operative societies throughout the Presidency. Co-operation has achieved much already; but it has yet much more to achieve; the credit side has been developed. But though the co-operative credit movement has spread and is spreading rapidly, as judged by the number of societies from year to year, and though the movement is gathering more and more working capital, it is a recognised fact that many of the Credit Societies have one or more defects which prevent them from being quite successful. Mere increase in numbers, in membership, and in working capital cannot justify us in looking on with content and satisfaction.

(Continued on pag 13.)

Notes of the Day.

Exit The Ban.

It is some relief to learn that the Colour Bar against Indians in certain dance halls in Edinburgh is to be removed and coloured persons will be allowed to attend "under certain conditions." But the sly phrase "under certain conditions" is suspicious. Our past experience in such matters makes us sceptical. We shall reserve further comments till we know those conditions. Meanwhile let us assume that the conditions are not galling. So sore are Indian feelings with regard to any colour bar against them anywhere under the sun that it is difficult to thank anybody for a stray act of elementary justice, especially when it is belated. We shall, however, thank Lord Provost Stevenson for his good offices in the Edinburgh dispute. We must also thank Mr. Saklatvala for the bold light he put up in this connection in England and his characteristic propaganda in Scotland and India. Whatever success has been achieved in the matter is in no small measure due to him and his thorough-going agitation. And thereby hangs a tale.

Excellent Choice.

In selecting Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri to act as a Judge of the High Court in place of Justice N. W. Kemp who will be on leave until November next the Government of Bombay have made an excellent choice. Mr. Jhaveri's elevation to the High Court bench, which will be, we hope, only a prelude to a permanent seat on it will be welcomed by every section of the public. The litigants and the lawyers have always found in Mr. Jhaveri, a man of singular patience, courtesy and tolerance and his tact and 'savoir faire' have stood him in good stead in discharging his heavy duties as the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. In spite of the taxing nature of his duties, Mr. Jhaveri has found time to be a litterateur of no mean achievement. His services to the language of Gujarat are enshrined in his thoughtful and fascinating work "Milestones in Gujarati literature." We congratulate Mr. Jhaveri on having received this belated but fitting tribute to his long judicial experience.

Towards Prohibition!

Bombay is supposed to be pledged to Prohibition within twenty years, but if the Excise Department is to go on as merrily as at the present rate, the twenty years will be no better than the proverbial to-morrow which is always a day ahead. When the people asked for something more tangible than a mere assurance of Prohibition, the officials declared that there need be no fear, that liquor would be strictly rationed and its sale would be progressively diminished. But this year's annual auction sale of toddy shops for the city of Bombay tells a different tale. The shops have realised Rs. 2,96,000 as against Rs. 173,990 last year. Is the price of today to be enhanced, or is its consumption rising or are the bidders wilfully throwing away their money? The Excise Department or the Director of Information may throw some light on this apparent anomaly. We find that the abominable practice of issuing hawking licenses is yet to continue and that no less than 31 licenses have been issued for the next year. A little sense of decency would stop this practice, which is virtually official propaganda.

Delhi Conciliation Board.

If the Associated Press message regarding the Delhi Hindu Sabha's attitude towards the Hindu-Muslim Board of Conciliation may be relied upon, that attitude does not seem to be very conciliatory. The general feeling of the Sabha is reported to be against returning Hindu members to the Board on the amazing ground that the Board is a move against the Hindu Sangathan. The Board has been brought into existence by responsible Delhi leaders, Hindu as well as Muslim, and it does not stand to reason that such a Board could be hostile to the Hindus. Nor is it fair to condemn a scheme with baseless suspicion before giving it any trial. The specific complaint of the Sabha is that different Hindu organisations have been invited to return their representatives individually instead of the Hindu Maha Sabha alone nominating all the Hindu members and it is contended that the present method would create rivalry amongst the different Hindu Associations. We fear it is the Sabha itself that is distrustful of the other Hindu organisations. Another contention is that the Board "would not totally stop cow-sacrifice but would simply adjust the difference in the matter of disputed routes for leading the cows to the slaughter-house and, therefore, no Hindu ought to be party to it." This preposterous argument, if really advanced by the Hindus, would cut at the very root of every joint attempt to solve the vexed question of cow-sacrifice. The present conciliation scheme, if given an honest chance, may probably lead to the stopping of cow-sacrifice or at any rate reduce it considerably. But it is surely not conciliatory to demand complete stoppage as a condition precedent to the very initiation of the Board. Besides, is it a small thing to settle disputes about routes, which often lead to loss of human life?

COLOUR BAR IN SIMLA.

ISSUES INVOLVED IN SIR. BASIL'S APPOINTMENT.

NOVEL INDIANISATION METHODS

TRUTH BEHIND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NON-ELECTION.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 1.

A point of great interest to Constitutional Lawyers has arisen in Lord Irwin's Cabinet. Ever since Sir Charles Innes retired at the end of March, no member has been appointed Vice-President of the Governor-General's Executive Council. "Rule 38 of the Government of India Act requires that the Governor-General shall appoint a member of his Executive Council to be the Vice-President there of".

OBLIGATORY ON VICEROY

From the language it is clear that it is obligatory on the Governor-General to appoint a member as Vice-President, otherwise it is obvious that the Cabinet is not properly constituted. But the executive Council has been without a Vice-President for over three months and even now there is no knowing when the choice will be made.

IRWIN CABINET "UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

Constitutional lawyers have not been wanting in Simla to declare the unconstitutional character of Lord Irwin's Cabinet. Lord Irwin cannot be said to have forgotten this duty amidst his multifarious activities. On the other hand he had to go on tour several times during the last three months, and this question must have risen on each occasion. Fortunately, of course, no serious situation occurred in the absence of the Viceroy from his headquarters to require a meeting of the Cabinet; but that is no reason why a duty which is obligatory on him should be left undone.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTSHIP.

Generally the seniormost Member is selected as the Vice-President, whether he is a European or an Indian. That is why after Sir Mahomed Shafi there was Sir Narasimha Sarma as the Vice-President followed in order by Sir Charles Innes. But since his retirement it was the chance of Sir Basil Blackett. But for some mysterious and unaccountable reasons, he has not been appointed Vice-President. It may be that below the deep there is deeper still. But when the seniormost membership was found an adequate reason for choosing Sir Basil as the leader of the Assembly, there is no reason why the honour of the Vice-Presidentship which is, his, according to normal practice, should be denied to him.

ASSEMBLY LEADER.

In regard to the Assembly leadership the reasons which were published from, apparently inspired sources, have clearly not convinced any one. Because the main business in the coming two sessions of the Assembly are connected with finance, therefore Sir Basil was chosen, and in these two sessions Mr. Crerar, the Home Member designate, is to acquire all the qualifications of leadership. Both the Finance Member and the Home Member of the Government of India will always be Europeans, and therefore there is no chance for an Indian to occupy either of these two posts, and consequently no chance for being the Leader of the Assembly. According to official practice, therefore, even the seniormost Indian on the Executive Council has to see the juniormost European occupying the position of the leader. Indeed after Sir Basil Blackett's retirement at the end of winter, Sir B. N. Mitra has to see his youngest colleague strutting about with the air of the Leader of the Assembly which position he himself cannot occupy because of the colour of his skin.

COLOUR BAR IN EDINBURGH.

BAN ON DANCE-HALLS REMOVED.

LONDON, June 30.

As a result of the meetings between Lord Provost Stevenson and representatives of both the sides, satisfactory arrangement has been reached under which the colour ban in certain dance halls in Edinburgh will be removed and Indians and coloured persons will be allowed to attend under certain conditions.—Reuter.

MOHARRUM PRECAUTIONS STARTED.

OLICE TO BE STATIONED ON HOUSE TOPS.

DELHI, July 1.

Police precautions for Moharrum have already started.

Owners or residents in houses along the route of the procession have been served with notices against the harbouring of undesirables. In addition to the persons already bound over to be of good behaviour about hundred more will be ordered to find securities to keep the peace.

Police constables will be stationed on house tops to safeguard the passage of the tazias along the prescribed route.—A. P.

MAHASABHA'S APPEAL TO HINDUS

DON'T TAKE PART IN MOHURRUM FESTIVAL

DELHI, July 1.

The Hindu Mahasabha has issued a proclamation, calling upon Hindus not to participate in the Mohurrum celebrations and thereby give the Muslims occasion to complain that the Hindus introduced non-Muslim rites therein and reduced the solemn celebration to a farce. Hindus are further asked not to perform un-Hindu rites on non-Hindu celebrations like this. Hindus are further warned about Muslim fanatics and are asked to guard their shops, their houses, women and children who should not be allowed to go out to see Mohurrum processions and marsia parties. The village folks are also warned of the risks they would take in coming to towns leaving their homes unguarded. Hindu volunteers are requested to patrol Hindu quarters and render mutual help where necessary.—Free Press.

Mr. V. V. Giri, the Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, before starting for India will go to Berlin, Amsterdam and other European countries where he has been invited by labour organisation.—Free Press.

TO STIFFEN CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

EMERGENCE OF NEW PARTY IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The "Statesman" understands that the emergence of a new political party is likely to be the result of the last election of the Executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee from which Congressmen belonging to the groups led by Messrs. B. N. Sasmal and J. L. Banerjee have been excluded.

It is further understood that they have already held several conferences as a result of which plans for the formation of a new party have been definitely settled. It will be a party within the Congress to be known either as the Congress radicals or Independent Congressmen.

The object of the party is to stiffen the programme of the Congress, to change the Congress constitution so as to place it entirely upon a basis of manhood suffrage, to organise peasants and labourers and to check all tendencies towards the acceptance of office under the present conditions. The party when definitely formed hopes to find considerable adherents not simply among Congressmen in Bengal, but also in Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Kirkee Gymkhana Races on Thursday.

The Governor of Bengal will hold a durbar at Dacca on July 25th.

Sir John and Lady Kerr left Calcutta on the night of June 30 en route home.

According to a Trivandrum message Mr. C.S. Venkatachar, Collector of Bulaun, U.P. has been appointed to act as Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States in place of Major Fraser Tatler, transferred.—A. P.

BYRD FALLS INTO SEA

NO DANGER TO AIRMEN'S LIVES

EXPECTANT PARIS DISMAYED

LONDON, July 1.

Byrd has fallen into sea at Versurmer. All are safe.

Byrd did not land at Issy although he appeared in the vicinity. His whereabouts at present are unknown. He announced at one o'clock that he had petrol for only three hours flight.

While the frenzy occasioned by Capt. Lindbergh's flight was entirely absent Parisians in large crowds gathered at the offices of newspapers where wireless messages reporting Byrd's flight were posted up. As soon as the night fell a million candle power beacon at Le Bourget and lights at Mont Valerien swept the cloudy sky.

Only 400 were waiting at the gates of the aerodrome at nine o'clock in the evening but the police were stationed every ten paces along Paris-Bourget road and the mounted police guarded the limits of the aerodrome borders of which were outlined by little white and red lights. Rockets were fired at intervals to guide the airmen. It was evident early in the evening that Capt. Lindbergh's record time of 33 and half hours would remain unbeaten. Crowds at Le Bourget gradually increased as anxiety was caused for sometime by "America" failing to answer wireless signals and it was reported that she was lost on her way south of Paris.—Reuter.

BYRD QUITE SAFE

NEWS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

LONDON, July 1.

Paris.—An official telegram received at Le Bourget states that the Byrd's aeroplane fell into the sea at 5-45 this morning off Ver Sur Mer after passing over the neighbourhood of Paris at three in the morning. Byrd and his companions are all safe.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 1.

Paris.—Prior to the receipt of the news of Byrd's descent in sea aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Paris had been throughout the night most agitated and excited as to his whereabouts. It was an absolute mystery all the night and searches throughout the country and continuous flares, rockets and wireless calls were all without result.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH LADY'S CAREER

WILL WESTERN LIFE SPOIL INDIAN YOUTH

LONDON, July 1.

The Annual Conference of the British Commonwealth Women's League is devoting itself mainly to social and industrial condition of non-British women in the empire. Mrs. Neville Rolfe, giving impressions of her recent tour in India laid stress on the danger of introducing social laws which are effective in West with the common tradition founded on scientific principles but are most ineffective among communities with very different set of moral values. She was appalled at the complete ignorance of elementary facts of hygiene and lack of responsibility of any section of community for another. Orphanages were entirely philanthropic in character. She condemned the effect of Western film, the entry of which into India and Burma must be checked. Representations of western life were undermining the moral conceptions of Indian youth. She advocated elimination of flaring cinema posters which were bound to be misinterpreted in school compounds.—Reuter's Special.

POONA JOURNAL'S APPROBATION.

INTER-COMMUNAL WEDDING.

POONA, June 30.

The Servant of India and the Dnyan Prakash, both organs of the Servants of India Society editorially notice the marriage of Miss Panandikar with Mr. Khan which they welcome and praise the moral courage and freedom from communal bias shown by the couple especailly the bride.—Free Press.

A Madras, Message of June 30th says: Diamonds valued at about Rs. 4,000 were recorded to-day by a sub-inspector of police who arrived from Ramnad District from a diamond merchant named Jayaram Chetty residing in George Town These diamonds are alleged to be part of the body gathered at a dacoity that took place in the house of a wealthy money lender in Ramnad District in May last.—A. P.

The report on the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes for the year 1926 shows that the number of wild animals destroyed durng the year rose from 6,905 to 9,445. The number of persons reported killed by wild animals totalled 45 against 56 in the previous year, while the mortality caused by snake bite increased from 1,325 to 1,488.

SHAKE OFF THE BONDS.

LABOURITES' MESSAGE TO INDIA.

GANDHIJI'S PLEA FOR KHADDAR.

CALCUTTA, June 30

The Deshabandhu number of "Forward" which will be published to-morrow contains messages from Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. George Lansbury, Fenner Brockway Arthur Ponsonby and several others.

"If we would be worthy of swaraj and of sacrifice of Deshabandu we must show some tangible work of construction in terms of the nation. Khadi holds field till something better and equally universal can displace it and if khadi and spinning-wheel be considered beneath dignity and notice we stand in danger of being considered beneath notice by others", says Mahatmaji:

Mr. George Lansbury says, "I hope to see the day when British people and the great mass of Indian people will be found together not in bonds of Imperialism but in bonds of co-operation that together they will create the British Indian Commonwealth within which all will possess equal status and so end the day of Imperialist domination."

"It is very important as we approach 1929 there should be understanding between Indian Parties and their friends in Britain of the character of the constitution which they desire. We particularly rejoice in the release of Mr. S. C. Bose from prison and look forward to the time when all our other Indian political prisoners may be released. Bengal Ordinance and similar repressive laws be withdrawn. We hope that Indian people will work to secure not only political freedom but social and economic freedom as well and that they may join with the peoples of other countries in building a new and social and international order based on justice and peace," writes Mr. Fenner Brockway.

"Your best interests and improvement of your conditions depend on the maintenance of international peace. In all countries the workers are the first and the last to suffer from a war waged by the Government for causes which do not concern the workers and of which they are ignorant. You cannot wait until Government come to their senses and recognise that war is senseless, extravagant, cruel and futile. Let each individual decide for himself that he will have nothing to do with it. Over 1,20,000 people in Great Britain have signed the refusal to help the war. Let workers in India follow their lead," says Mr. Arthur Ponsonby.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT INDIANISED ARMY.

PT. KUNZRU ON ROYAL COMMISSION

YEOTMAL, June 30

Addressing a crowded public meeting last night in the Town Hall, Mr. H. N. Kunzru M.L.A., dwelt at length on the present political condition of India. Referring to the ensuing Statutory Commission, he said that the presence on the Commission of mere members of the British Parliament would command no confidence of the Indian Nation, which had all along been strongly resenting the idea of English people posing as the sole arbiters of the destinies of India. The speaker urged that the Commission ought to be a mixed one, including trusted representatives of India, who ought to be allowed to have a share in the shaping of their destinies, and he brushed aside as ridiculous the idea of certain Indians being appointed as assessors. No self-respecting Indian, he declared would consent to accept that humiliating position and even if some would, they would deservedly earn the contempt of the public Mr. Kunzru strongly pressed that as a second instalment of the reforms, the Indians were entitled, on the score of their already proven abilities as capable and impartial administrators, to have all the subjects, including even the police, transferred to the popular control excepting however, the Army and relations with the Native States. As regards the Army the speaker emphasises that even that must be Indianised as soon as possible, for without an Army officered and manned by Indians, there would be no real Swaraj.—A. P.

FRESH TAXATION ON LUXURY.

POWERS' PROTEST AGAINST NANKING GOVT.

LONDON, July 1.

Shanghai.—Sensation has been created by an announcement by the Director of Surtax Revenue Department, that in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Finance, Nanking, he proposes to collect further two-and-half per cent. on all imported luxuries from fourth July, in addition to the existing surtax of two-and-half per cent. agreed upon at the Washington Conference subject to reservations, making a total duty on imported luxuries ten per cent ad valorem. The Nanking Government has also ordered enforcement of 12-1/2 per cent. customs duty on common goods and duty not exceeding 30 per cent. on luxuries from August 1st not including tobacco wines and spirits which are already heavily taxed.

The Chambers of Commerce and British French and Japanese Consuls-General in Shanghai have protested against the new taxes as contravening treaties.—Reuter.

STIR IN LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

PROMINENT FINANCIER'S EATH.

COURTS APPOINT RECEIVERS.

MR. JAMES WHITE'S DEATH-BED NOTE.

LONDON, June 30.

The Stock Exchange and the City circles which were often excited by Mr. James White's operations in his life-time, were thrown into consternation by the financier's death. The shares of the industrial companies, in which he was extensively committed have fallen heavily, notably British controlled oil-fields whose Directors have made a statement, that the drop in the price is in no way due to the Company's financial standing which is very sound.

It is known that Mr. White was heavily buying the British controlled oilfields in rising market evershot mark. He is alleged to have committed himself for a million sterling a few days ago which his brokers were unable to carry over any longer. Scores of his followers, faced with ruin and fearing the effect of malestorm are hurriedly unloading shares in most unfavourable circumstances, while Mr. White's debtors are anxiously awaiting the unravelling of affairs which has already begun. In Chancery Division making an application by Westminster Bank for Receivership of Beecham Trust, of which Mr. White was the Chairman, counsel declared that the trust was indebted to the Bank for over £4,50,000 sterling. Simultaneously another Judge in the same Court appointed a Receiver for the financier's real personal estate.

It transpires that Mr. White left a note beside his bed "goodbye and good luck." Mr. White was due to pay £2,70,000 sterling, balance of purchase of Wembley exhibition site to-day.

NERVOUSNESS IN STOCK-EXCHANGE.

Nervousness in the stock-exchange this morning owing to Mr. White's death has been followed by slightly more confident feeling, which is partly attributed to the fact that no financial difficulties among members have revealed themselves during the day. The return of confidence is reflected in the improvement in quotations of most of the securities, which were principally affected by slump on Wednesday.—Reuter.

PANIC ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The London Stock Exchange suffered from a panic on Thursday on account of heavy unloadings of British controlled oil shares and securities by the followers of Mr. White who died on Wednesday. This unsual State of affair caused the Directors of the concerns, whose shares collapsed, to issue a statement that the financial standing of these companies was sound. Reports of the appointment of a Receiver induced confidence among the brokers with some improvement with quotations. Such scenes are not uncommon on foreign exchanges where dealings are carried on an extensive scale by individual operators and pools. In such moments weak parties are generally affected who enter into huge risks with a view to get rich quickly and eventually suffer. Advantages are generally taken of such conditions by people who are in the know of the actual State of the concerns and they are amply rewarded for the presence of mind which they use at the moment.

DR. MOONJE IN POONA.

HIS SERVICES EULOGISED.

POONA, July 1.

An address was presented to Dr. Moonje in the Kirloskar Theatre, Mr. N. C. Kelkar who presided, referred to the indefatigable services of Dr. Moonje for the uplift of the Hindu community and his strenuous effor ts for the Shudhi and Sangathan movements. The address was read by Mr. D. V. Gokhale.

In his reply to the address, the doctor appealed to the Hindus to give up their indifference and chicken-heartedness and be prepared to defend their self-respect and stand by their religion.

Doctor B. S. Moonje M. L. A. who arrived in Poona this morning, visited the new Poona College and addressed the students. He asked them to be physically strong and become worthy descendants of their ancestors. Unless they were physically strong, he said, they would not be successful in the struggle of life.

In the unavoidable absence of His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya alias Dr. Kurtakoti, Dr Moonje delivered the convocation address of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeatha.—Free Press.

153 A. I. P. C.

GOVERNMENT WANT TO MAKE IT TEST CASE.

SIMLA, July 1.

The Government of the Punjab has to-day applied to the Lahore High Court *through the Government Advocate* for an order transferring the "Risala Vartman" case from the Court of the District Magistrate, Amritsar to the file of the High Court. If this application is successful, the case will come up for trial in the High Court itself thus providing the means for an early decision of an authoritative nature on the difficult points of law involved. It will be remembered that the "Risala Vartman" is being prosecuted for an article alleged to contain abuse of the Prophet Muhammad and that the Government of the Punjab has announced its intention to treat this prosecution as a test case on the interpretation of Section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code.—A. P.

FAILURE OF INTENDED PURPOSE

AMENDMENT OF BAMBOO PAPER PROTECTION ACT.

SIMLA, July 1.

The Government of India on a reference from the Tariff Board have held that the Tariff Schedule of the Bamboo Paper Industry Protection Act as worded excludes from protective duty paper containing no wood pulp at all. As this class of imported paper particularly competes with paper manufactured in India the Act fails of its intended purpose. Government therefore propose to amend the Act at the forthcoming session of the Legislature with retrospective effect from December 21st 1925.—A. P.

NON-BRAHMAN FEDERATION.

DIFFERENCES ON CONGRESS ENTRY QUESTION.

COIMBATORE, July 1.

Arrangements for the special Tamilnadu Non-Brahman Confederation which meets to-morrow to discuss Dr. Varadarajulu's proposal to affiliate the non-Brahman organisations to the National Congress are complete.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty assisted by Dr. Varadarajulu's lieutenants, is carrying on intensive propaganda in favour of non-Brahmins joining the Congress, while Mr. E. Vil Ramaswami Naicker and others are carrying on counter propaganda.

The fact that Sir K. V. Reddi is against joining the Congress has added weight to the opponents on Dr. Varadarajulu's scheme.

Although nothing definite can be forecasted at present, it seems that the majority of delegates are against merging into *the Congress. The formal meeting of the* Subjects Committee takes place to-morrow evening.—A. P.

B. J. SEN DEAD.

PROSPECTIVE SERVANT OF INDIA.

POONA, July 1.

Babu Jotibhushan Sen who had been staying at the headquarters of the Servants of India Society in Poona for nearly four years with a view to being admitted as a member passed away at the Sassoon Hospital to-day. During the time he was in Poona he worked as the librarian of the Society and was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Servant of India.—A. P.

DELHI MUSLIMS INDIGNANT.

PROTEST AGAINST "RANGILA RASUL" JUDGMENT

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCE URGED

RELHI, July 1.

A mass meeting of Delhi Mussalmans was held last night in the Jama Masjid grounds at which speeches were made and a resolution was adopted expressing indignation at the judgment of Mr. Justice Dullep Singh and requesting The Government to stop all writings like that of "Rangila Rasul" by either filing a revision of the judgment in the Privy Council, or by amending the present criminal law of the country.

In the meanwhile Government was asked to promulgate an ordinance and thereby punish the author of "Rangila Rasul." The resolution also expressed sympathy with the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Muslim Outlook" and demanded their immediate release.—A. P.

"REINSTITUTE VIRAMGAON LINE"

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS' REPRESENTATION

CALCUTTA, June 30

Representation made by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to the Government of India in the Commerce Department on the question of increasing trade of Kathiawar ports is now published. During the course of the letter it is said:

"It is not the intention of the Associated Chambers to take exception to the natural growth of legitimate trade of ports in Indian States. They are however forced to the conclusion that the sudden diversion of trade from ports under the control of the Imperial Customs service cannot be accounted for by legitimate expansion, but is due to an attempt to evade the import duties levied in British Indian ports; and this view is fortified by the fact that the diversion began soon after the duties on various articles were greatly increased as a protective measure in 1919-20.

"Although the railway freight for sugar carried from Kathiawar to Delhi is substantially higher than the freight for sugar carried to the same destination from Bombay or Calcutta, yet it is an ascertained fact that Kathiawar merchants are able to undersell their rivals in British India in that market. The same is true in varying degrees of Agra and other upcountry markets. The statistics of importations through these ports would seem to be conclusive. In 1924-25 the value of silk imported through Porbander amounted to Rs. 2,706; in 1925-26 it amounted to Rs. 65,695, or an increase in one year of 2,433 per cent. In 1921-22 6,220 cwts. of sugar were imported through Nawanagar, of a value of Rs. 1,56,757; in 1925-26 the importation amounted to 4,65,553 cwts. of a value of Rs. 49,20,741 or an increase in value in four years of more than 3,144 per cent. The Association has not before it the figures for 1926-27, but it understood that for that year the imports of sugar into Kathiawar ports were very much higher than in the preceding year.

LOSS OF ONE CRORE PER YEAR

"It is however not necessary for the Chamber to labour the point that some method is used by which Kathiawar merchants are put in a more favourable position than their rivals in British India, for the Government of India has admitted that it believes this to be so. In fact the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, speaking on the Finance Bill on 11th March, 1927, said "The question of smuggling—I should not say "smuggling" the question of the import of goods into British India through the Kathiawar ports had "become one of increasing difficulty and complexity." On another occasion the Hon. Member declined to estimate the amount of revenue lost by this diversion of trade but did not dissent from Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas' estimate of a crore a year.

CHAMBERS' TWO REMEDIES.

The Chambers are however glad to observe from the passage last quoted that the Government of India are aware that the problem cannot be dealt with by any such small measures. A very large proportion of the dutiable goods imported through Kathiawar ports is shipped direct to those ports from the country of origin. It seems certain also that this proportion will increase, as several British and foreign steamship lines have recently started direct services to Bedi Port and Port Okha. The effect of prohibiting free transhipment would therefore ultimately be to divert the whole trade to these direct lines. The Associated Chambers, however, regret the decision of Government not to prohibit free transhipment partly because such action would temporarily have checked the trade but chiefly because it would have implied a determination on the part of Government to adopt strong measures.

"It would appear to the Associated Chambers that there are only two remedies which would adequately safeguard the interests of British India: either (a) the reinstitution of the Viramgaum Line or (b) the administration of the Customs in the ports of Indian States by the Imperial Customs Service which would also have the right to observe the conditions governing the transport of dutiable goods to the frontier of British India. The Chambers do not propose to go further into these political questions, which it is understood are the subject at the present moment of negotiations between the Government of India and the Indian States concerned."—Free Press

CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE MANIFESTO.

The International Co-operative Alliance has issued to the co-operators of the world, a manifesto signed by co-operative leaders of twenty-seven nations. The text of the manifesto is as follows:—

"The co-operative festival established five years ago, and this year to be celebrated to-day (Saturday), is a communion of inspiration for the achievement of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"The International Co-operative Alliance now embraces the co-operative movements of thirty-six countries, and its roots extend to every quarter of the globe. Material success, the increase of members, the extension of its enterprises, and accumulated benefits have become the accepted characteristics of the co-operative economic system.

"The Co-operators' Day" provides the spiritual link between co-operators of every race, colour, and creed; it forges for them the welcome bonds of fraternity, social justice, and unity; it justifies the claim that co-operation is a universal faith —consonant with the needs, in harmony with the interests, and expressive of the common ideals of mankind.

"The Alliance seeks to maintain co-operation on this universal basis, and, to that end, confines its activities strictly to the promotion of an economic system which is free from the incentive of private profit or individual gain, and which places the well-being of the community before all.

"Strict neutrality in all matters of religion or politics is the fundamental principle of the Alliance in all its works, but none need hesitate to enter its ranks on account either of their religious beliefs or political opinions. In this respect, as well as in the economic sense, the motto of international co-operation is "Each for All," and "All for Each."

"Let neutrality be inscribed upon your banners for the 'Co-operative Day', and proclaim to the world that:—

Co-operation is above party strife;

Co-operation is superior to differences of creed.

The watchword for the army of the Co-operative Republic is forward in unity for the reconstitution of civilisation on the basis of co-operation and universal peace."

PROGRAMME FOR BOMBAY CITY.

The following is the programme for the celebration of the Co-Operators' Day:—

Public meeting at the Provincial Co-operative institute at 3 p.m. under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Prof. H. L. Kaji presiding.

Meeting of ladies to be held in Girgaum at the Servants of India Society at 4-30 p.m.

Mass meeting to be held at 6 p.m. at Walpakhadi in the compound of Municipal Health Department.

Meeting of the workmen of the Sassoon Mills to be held at 6 p.m. at the Sassoon Welfare Institute.

Meeting of the workmen of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills at 6 p.m. at the Currimbhoy Institute.

Magic lantern lecture at 6 p.m. at the Kurla Mills.

Public meeting at Dadar to be held at 6 p.m.

Public meeting at Matunga to be held at 9 p.m.

Mass meeting to be held at 8 p.m. at the Damodar Hall, Parel, which will be followed by a drama.

LOCATION OF TODDY SHOP

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

Messrs. B. G. Horniman, L. R. Tairsee, H. M. Rahimtulla and Dr. A. G. Viegas have addressed the following letter to the President, Improvement Trust Board:—

Sir,—We the undersigned members of the Improvements Committee request that you will be so good as to call a Special Meeting of the Board at an early date to consider the following proposition:—

"That the Board regrets that the Improvements Committee have approved of the location of a toddy shop on the Chowpatty estate belonging to the Trust inspite of the Board's Resolution No. 19 dated the 14th July 1926, prohibiting the location of liquor shops on the Trust's Estates and premises and are of opinion that toddy shops also should not be allowed to be located in the Trust's property as they are also liquor shops".

In pursuance of the above requisition a Special Meeting of the Board is called for Thursday the 7th July 1927 at 4-30 p. m. (B. T.) in the Corporation Hall.

WORLD'S MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

WALKER'S BRILLIANT VICTORY.

EXCITING FINISH IN BOXING TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, June 30.

In the fight for the World's Middleweight Championship Walker beat Milligan. Towel was thrown in tenth round.—Reuter.

The Boxing began at 9-46 p.m. to-day, when Walker rushed in and scored with lefts and rights. Milligan with couple of lefts opened Walker's eye. In the second round Milligan sent left and right to Walker's head. Walker half-slipped but rose. Milligan scored thrice to chin without response. Milligan set pace. He was clever and elusive and was aheads on points at the end of the fourth round. Walker landed nasty left to jaw in the fifth round. The Referee in the sixth round cautioned both for holding. Milligan delivered two-handed onslaught. Walker retaliated severely to head and body. He thrice scored with lead. Milligan was down for two counts of eight in the seventh from right and left hooks. Milligan scored with left to jaw in eighth but he was down twice for seven in ninth. Then in tenth Walker sent terrific right to jaw. The Referee reached eight and towel was thrown in.—Reuter.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

BOROTRA'S SUCCESS IN SEMI-FINALS.

LONDON, June 30.

At Wimbledon to-day, weather was bright and there was a large attendance. In the semi-final of men's singles Borotra beat Lacoste 6|4, 6|3, 1|6, 1|6, 6|2.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SEAMEN POSSESSING COCAINE,

CAUGHT RED-HANDED AND JAILED

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court disposed of the case in which Inspector Udwadia of the Excise Department charged four Japanese, Tanjoro, Musikohi, Masauchi and Fujinaga, with being in illicit possession of 16½ ozs of cocaine valued at Rs. 2,000 and a further quantity of 24 grains of the same stuff.

Inspector Udwadia appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Mahale, Advocate defended the first accused, and Mr. St. John, Pleader, defended the remaining three accused.

Inspector Udwadia told the Court that on acting on certain information received that the S. S. Indo Maru had arrived in Bombay harbour with a quantity of cocaine, he deputed Sub-Inspector Khatib to get into touch with the first three accused who were part of the crew and by posing as a bogus customer, arranged for the sale to him of the drug. The first three accused fell into the trap, and, met Mr. Khatib, at a hotel in Kamatipura where he showed them notes of the value of Rs. 2,000 and asked for the stuff; fearing to part with it in a public place, they requested Mr. Khatib to take them to his place at Morland Road, where, on arrival, they untied the packages on a table. Mr. Khatib, gave the signal to the Excise officers who dashed in and arrested the accused. The Excise officers then proceeded to the house of the 4th accused, where they found a further quantity of the drug, concealed under the mattress of the bed.

His Worship in passing judgment remarked that there was no doubt that the drug was in the possession of the first accused, who was accordingly sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment without a option of a fine, with regard to the 2nd and 3rd accused, it was contended by the defence that they had merely accompanied the 1st accused and had taken no part in the negotiation with Mr. Khatib, they were accordingly given the benefit of doubt and acquitted. Accused No. 4 pleaded that several Japanese had visited his house on the night in question and he was totally ignorant of the presence of the drug under his bed as he was asleep in a different part of the house where the excise officers arrived His Worship accepted his defence and ordered him to be acquitted, the drug was confiscated to the Crown.

PROF. KATTI AND HIS ENGLISH WIFE.

LEAVE FOR APPEAL GRANTED.

Judgment was delivered by Justices Patkar and Baker at the High Court on the point of jurisdiction in the application filed by Prof. Katti of Elphinstone College against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate directing him to pay £2 per week maintenance to his English wife.

The facts, and hearing of the case have already been published in these columns last week.

A point was raised by the Government Pleader that the English Maintenance Act provided for an appeal, whereas no such appeal was provided in the corresponding Indian Law. The Magistrate, in such cases, was a "persona designata", and not a Court subordinate to the High Court.

Their Lordships held that the Court had jurisdiction and admitted the appeal.

MR. SASTRI IN PRETORIA.

WONDERFUL RECEPTION BY INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MESSAGE OF GOODWILL.

LONDON, July 1.

Pretoria.—Mr. Sastri has received the following telegram from the Governor-General:—

"On Your arrival in South Africa as the first Agent of the Government of India, I offer you very hearty welcome. I feel sure that your presence in this country and your co-operation here will serve to perpetuate this spirit of goodwill, which was contributed so materially towards happy solution of our common problems."

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Sastri expressed gratification at the reception accorded to him, both by European and Indian communities. He announced his intention to shortly proceed to Durban, where he would probably stay a fortnight and from there to Cape Town, returning later to Pretoria, where, he would make a prolonged stay, while the Government was there. Mr. Sastri said that Capetown would probably be his chief seat but he would also keep the house in Pretoria. He announced that Mr. Andrews had agreed to postpone his departure for a fortnight, in order to help him to get in touch with men and affairs. Mr. Sastri said that everything he had seen and heard confirmed his belief that the Union Ministers were resolved to carry out the agreement to the fullest possible extent and he looked forward to his people reaping the fullest benefit from wonderful and beneficent change in the attitude on the part both of Government and European community.—Reuter.

MR. JHAVERI CONGRATULATED.

TRIBUTES FROM HIGH COURT BAM.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, the newly appointed acting Judge of the Bombay High Court took his seat on the bench yesterday morning and attended to original side work.

The Junior Members of the Bar mustered strong to welcome His Lordship. Mr. V. P. Vaidya, on behalf of the Bar extended to His Lordship a most cordial welcome and observed that the bar had absolute confidence in His Lordship's abilities and sense of impartiality and justice. They had no doubt that he would prove himself competent and maintain the high traditions of the High Court.

MR. JHAVERI'S REPLY.

Mr. Justice Jhaveri thanked them heartily for the warm welcome and happy sentiments expressed by Mr. Vaidya and observed that he felt like the man who after wandering away from his home for twenty years, returned having completely forgotten the traditions of his home. He was happy to return to the High Court after a lapse of twenty years during which it was just possible that he might have forgotten the traditions of this Court. Amongst the members of the bar-Counsels, Attorneys and Pleaders—he claimed several as his personal friends and he had no doubt whatsoever that they would forget personalities and help, to the best of their ability, in the administration of justice. He thanked them for saying that they had complete confidence in him and it only remained for him to make good that confidence and in trying to do so he would rely on the unstinted help he expected from all the members of the bar.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL

WORKMEN'S DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE HIGH COURT.

The matter of the Emperor Edward Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Co. which has gone into liquidation, was taken to the High Court yesterday.

It was heard by Mr. Justice Rangnekar in Chambers.

As a result, Mr. N. H. Moos has been appointed the Liquidator.

A large number of workmen belonging to the mill had gathered in the compound of the High Court. It appears that their two months' salaries were in arrears and being now out of work they were in a difficult position.

Subsequently, on hearing of the High Court's order and getting an assurance that their wages would be paid up, they went away in procession shouting for joy.

POT-BOILERS.

(Continued from page 8.)

stood modestly in a corner casting my eye about for a seat. Presently the magnetic eye of the President fixed me. He rapped on the table with some object I could not discern. If they were his knuckles they must have been "some" as the Yankees say. Some old memory stirred in me. Just so when 'at the age of 25' I was in the preparatory class of my primary school, the teacher would fix me with his eye and rap sharply on the table and I would move forward to receive my regulation due of 10 cuts on each hand. So when the President fixed me with his glittering eye, and rapped on the table at the same time, I moved forward impelled by long habit.

For a minute I hesitated beside him. But his attention was engaged elsewhere, and as the chair on his left hand was empty I demurely sat down in it.

They were saying some thing about the desirability of moving a resolution for cutting down the wages of Mr. Jabhwala's friends, when there was an interruption. A member called out from across the table, "Sir is this House aware that it has got a new Municipal Commissioner? He is sitting on your left hand."

In the excitement that followed, the President so far forgot himself as to rap my head instead of the table. It was only then that I had the swift realisation that the President was certainly not rapping with his knuckles but with a hammer.

"Who are you and what are you doing here?" roared the President.

"Sir" I replied "I represent the "Bombay Chronicle".

"But there is a reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle" here already" some one put in.

"That may be," I replied with deliberation. "But I am privileged."

Which impressed the House so much that they had a chair placed specially for me at the furthest end of the hall.

This suited me well. The wordy warfare of the house came as a muffled roar to me. The only thing that grated on my literary nerves was the Corporation-English with its Hindu accent and multilated idiom that floated above the dull confusion of sound. I lay back in my chair and amused myself with speculations after the manner of that famous professor of economics and humour, Stephen Leacock.

For instance "What is the average corporator?"

He is a combination of a stumpy head, a high collar, a coat that is neither here nor there, a protruding stomach and a string of phrases. Loosely strung together without regard for sense, idom, or pronounciation.

How do I arrive at my average Corporator?

It is simple. Take the members one by one. This one has a face like a cabbage, that one has a head like a conch shell: the other has a coat like a flag at half mast; the next one has a stomach like a melon. Classify heads etc. and divide by the number of corporators present. That gives you a television portrait of the average Corporator.

ROYAL JESTER—

GAZAETT OF INDIA

SIMLA. July 1.

Legislative Department:—The nomination of Mr. G. A. Natesan to the Council of State is notified.

Home Department:—The Good Conduct (Prisoners) Probationers Release Act is extended to Delhi province. Captain H. G. Hurrel I is appointed to the Assam rifles.

Foreign and Political Department:—Lt.-Colonel Hay-Thorburn, Agency Surgeon, is granted six months leave.

Finance Department:—The Chief Accounts Officer, E. I. Railway and Director of the Clearing Accounts office are declared to be heads of departments. Rai Bahadur K. C. Mallik, Assistant Military Financial Odviser is granted four months leave.

Commerce Department:—Mr. Bicce and Mr. Colman are appointed members of the Tea Cess Committee. Sir P. P. Ginwala's leave is extended for four months and 13 days. Mr. Mathias will continue to act as President of the Tariff Board. The appointment of the Tariff Board is extended by two years.

Education Department:—Mr. J. W. Bhore is granted four months leave and is succeeded as Secretary by Mr. A. R. Dalal.

Railway Department:—Mr. D. M. S. Robertson officiates Divisional Superintendent. The Tripal-Nadaun Railway Survey, covering a distance of 23 miles, by the Agency of the N. W. R. is sanctioned.

Industries Department:—Mr. Rare, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, is granted nine months leave, and Mr. Loughlin officiates for him untal further orders.—A. P.

Pandit Parmanand, Cashir of the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Pattoki Branch who was charged with misappropriation of Rs. 50,000 was convicted and sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500, in default another 18 months rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

INCREASE IN INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

EFFECT OF ANGLO-SOVIET RUPTURE.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S VIEWS

LONDON, June 16.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., who is in London on a holiday, interviewed by the Indian News Service, expressed his fears about the result in India of the break with the Soviets. He said:

"It is too soon to say what exactly will be the result of such a break with Russia, but in general it can be stated without any attempt at prophecy that the military expenditure of India will increase.

The bogey of Russian invasion has always been responsible for keeping the military expenditure of India on a war basis as an armed nation. The end of the Waziristan expedition it was not called a war on which millions of Indian money was spent, and which lasted for more than three years up to 1924, was regarded as the definite end of all fear of any invasion of India from the north. But such acts as the breaking with Russia, done by the British Government in London, complicates the situation on the Indian frontier, and when trouble comes our poor country will be saddled with all the millions necessary to ward it off.

Yet we have at present no hand in forming the policy which may inevitably entail on us enormous expenditure later on. There is real ignorance about Russian conditions in India, as the English papers are all conducted in a partisan spirit and nobody believes them, as they are not looked up to for giving real news."—Free Press. (By Mail.)

LORD ORANMORE AND BROWNE DEAD

LONDON, June 30.

The death is announced of Lord Oranmore and Browne.—Reuter.

(On June 7 while Lord and Lady Oranmore and Browne, accompanied by the former's lady secretary, Miss Morrison, were returning from Mereworth Castle to London, there was a motor-car collision near Tonbridge, as a result of which Lady Oranmore was killed and Lord Oranmore and his secretary were seriously injured. Lady Oranmore was dead when she was taken out of the motor car. Lord Oranmore and Miss Morrison were pinned down. They were extricated and rushed to hospital and afterwards taken back to Mereworth Castle. Lord Oranmore who was 66 took the title of Lord Mereworth when a barony was on him in the 1926 New Year's honours. His title of Oranmore and Browne was that of an Irish peerage. He was a member of the Irish Convention in 1917-18 and an elected Senator for Southern Ireland in 1921. He was a Representative Peer for Ireland.)

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, July 1.

There was rain at all centres and no play resulted in any of the cricket matches, that began on Wednesday. The matches between the M.C.C. and Oxford University, Cambridge University and Leveson-Gowers XI and Gloucester and Derby were drawn. Others do not count for the championship, as is none there was, more than six hours play.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 1.

Mrs. Nuthall, mother of Miss Betty Nuthall, states that she has finally decided that Betty shall remain an amateur.—Reuter's Special.

LAHORE, July 1.

The hearing of the Punjab Industrial Bank Case, in which Dewan MangalSen and three other Directors of the Bank are being proceeded against, for alleged falsification of accounts, was resumed to-day before Mr. Nandlal Manchanda, Additional District Magistrate, when Rallia Ram, Chief Accountant, Hindustan Mutual Benefit Assurance Society, continuing his statement said, that the share capital of 8,000 shares each of several of the directors was shown as paid in the Society's books. On receipt of intimation from their bankers, the Punjab Industrial Bank, of receipt of the amounts to their credit, the share capital amount of Dewan Mangal Sen was credited out of the amount shown, as owing him from the Society. The evidence of this witness was not finished when the Court adjourned to 4th July.—A.P.

MADURA, July 1.

A mild sensation was caused here last night, when Ganapathi Iyer, Madura Satyagrahi, after addressing a meeting near Meenakshy Temple, set fire to a heap of foreign clothes, consisting of shirts, coats and sarees worth over Rs. 100 as a mark of protest against the recent Government order prohibiting Government officials from contributing to the Ghandi Khadi Purse. Appeals for boycott of foreign cloth and drink were made at the meeting.—A.P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 1.
S S Malwa, Rondalt, London.
S S Zayani, Miryless, Jeddah.
S S Akbar, Courtney, Jeddah.
S S Sado Maru, Takada, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

July 2.
S S Clan Macvicar, Westropp, Dunkirk.
S S Sarvistan, Struth, Jeddah.
S S Rajputana, Cadiz, London.
S S Circassia, Coldwell, Liverpool.
S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bankok.

LOADING.

July 1.
Steamer Vasna for Busreh.
Steamer Malwa for London.
Steamer Capo-di-Monti for Genoa.

S S Sado Maru: The N Y K steamer Sado Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macvicar: The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Macvicar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Sarvistan: The A Nimazee Co.'s steamer Sarvistan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo.

S S Circassia: The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Circassia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Skuld: The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Skuld, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bankok with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

The P G S N Co.'s steamer Zayani arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with 954 pilgrims.

The T M Co.'s steamer Akbar arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with 1511 pilgrims.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Rajputana, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

July 1.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg: 30 bales cotton fly, 6 bales cotton waste and 89 bales cotton rugs K Pirozha. 10 cwt gum Arabic and 34 cwt gum kadaya E Virjee and Co, 255 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Joharmall, 4 cases dried casings D Abraham and Sons, 3575 cwt groundnut oil cakes R Mehrally and Sons, 4400 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed, 1000 cwt myrabollam C Jeevanlal and Co., 2000 cwt castor seeds and 4000 cwt linseeds D Sassoon and Co., 1000 cwt myrabollam K Megjee, 110 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co., 55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.

For Antwerp: 22 bales wool raw Shamji mal, 110 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

For Ghent: 220 bales cotton K Devchand and Co.

S S Asia for Malta: 1 case embroidery Pohoomall Bros.

For Trieste: 513 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros, 165 bales cotton G Dossa and Co., 1000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

For Venice: 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 1.

S S Hesione from Liverpool. Agents: James Finlay and Co.:—358 cases and 380 bales cotton yarn, 416 cases and 355 bales cotton piecegoods, 37 bales cotton fents, 104 cases and 11 bales cotton, 15 cases art silk goods, 490 cks China clay, 111 bales cotton, 5453 boxes tin plates, 30 cases and 2 bdles canned provisions, 250 bdles G.C. washers, 87 bales old newspapers, 15 drums lubricating oil, 10 cases buffalo pickers, 20 cases beer, 71 cases glazed tiles, 785 drums bleaching powder, 1760 boxes soap, 24 drums chloride of zinc, 25 cts tanks, 90 trusses packing paper, 131 cks and 360 kegs alizarine dyes, 56 bales paper, 25 bags maize starch, 81 kegs hydro sulphate of soda, 19 cases toilet soap, 118 cases glycerine, 2250 bags soda ash, 100 cylinders liquid chloride, 10 trusses picking bands, 20 bdles aluminium ingots, 99 cases alumina circles, 10 cases alumina sheets, 89 cases bobins, 21 cases scrap glass, 20 cases dobbies, 51 bags rivets, 25 kegs grease, 30 kegs glauber salts, 3175 bdles G.C. sheets, 50 cases galvanized redging, 707 bdles M.S. sheets, 11 cases files, 54 pcs and 5 cases solid rubber tyres, 20 1/2-brls and 75 kegs lubricating grease, 140 pkgs overhead equipment, 28 bags steel rivets, 3493 loose steel sleepers 207 bdles steel hoops, 4 drums oil, 10 cases mill board, 301 cases M.S. keys.

ALL AT HALF PRICES ! !
Original Prices. Rs. 14/-
Half Prices Rs. 7/-
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY
SALE PRICE Rs 7/- ONLY
Write to :— SWAN HOUSE
P.B. 608, P. T. MADRAS.

AFFILIATION TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE'S DECISION.

SATISFACTORY QUINQUENNIAL REPORT.

As stated in the last quinquennial report the Institute authorities were in great financial difficulties anid about the middle of the year 1922 all building operations were stopped. The state of affairs was reported to Government and a meeting of the Board of Management was convened by His Excellency the Governor in October of that year. As a result of that meeting, the Government of Bombay were pleased to make a grant of Rs. 4,00,000 and building operations were recommenced early in 1923.

The new buildings at Matunga were opened formally by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd on November 14th, 1923, and a further grant of Rs. 2,80,000 was made to clear off the debts incurred on the buildings.

The Millowners' Association was approached by the Board for financial assistance and the Association issued an appeal to its members and Rs. 1,04,000 in round figures were collected and this, together with interest, amounted to Rs. 1,07,000 in round figures which was handed over to the Institute by the Association. This donation was very welcome and the best thanks of the Board were tendered to the Millowners' Association for generosity. In consideration of this donation, the representation of the Millowners' Association on the Board of Management was increased from one to two.

No new courses of instruction have been introduced in the regular classes of the Institute although the standard of instruction has been raised from time to time, and the Board is anxious to raise it still further if it finds that students can assimilate the higher work and what is as important, make use of it in their subsequent employment.

During the period the University of Bombay approached the Board with a suggestion that the Institute should affiliate with the University, but the suggestion was not acceptable to the Board of the Institute which felt that it was better to have its course revised when necessary by authorities such as the Millowners' Association, Railway Engineers, and Electrical and other experts rather by an academic body such as the Senate of the University.

During this period the Apprentice Classes have been extended and developed. The Engineering Classes have been thrown open to apprentices employed in any engineering works as well as to those employed by the two railways. The Textile apprentices are encouraged to attend the Saturday morning classes and the employers often grant increases of salaries to those who complete the two years course satisfactorily.

According to G. R., P. W .D., No. 529, dated 13th September, 1924, all electrical contractors and wiremen must hold a Certificate of Competency and in order to afford means of training such men, the Board instituted classes in Elctrical Wiremen's Work.

The certificates are of two classes (a) those for operative wiremen and (b) those for foremen and contractors. Examina- [illegible] by the Committee of [illegible] Technical Education and [illegible] are granted to successful [illegible]

The [illegible] certificates for Second Grade men are to some extent recognised by the [illegible] much as the holders of the [illegible] certificates are allowed to [illegible] the Government examination [illegible] not out in two years practical [illegible] work as required by the regulations [illegible]

[illegible] for the [illegible] First Class [illegible] the completion of the [illegible] laid down, but they are able to [illegible] higher wages than the ordinary Second Grade employees.

For several years the Board has been considering the possibility of starting classes for Plumbering apprentices. The interest of the Bombay Municipality has been secured and a grant of Rs. 3,600 per annum has been made as from April, 1927, to assist these classes. Although it does not really come within the period under review, it may be stated that these classes have been started and they promise to supply a very real need.

The Textile Department is very well equipped through the generosity of various manufacturers, but the other departments are in great need of funds for the purchase of both new and additional plant. If the Institute is to retain its rank, it is absolutely necessary that it should be equipped with the up-to-date plant and this can only be obtained if sufficient funds are available.

Admission to the Institute is on the result of an entrance examination for which all candidates must sit, except those who have taken the final degree examination of a recognised University.

The fees charged have been raised from time to time since the Institute is started in 1888 when they were Rs. 3 per mensem. For many years they were Rs. 50 per annum and during the last five years they have been raised to Rs. 100 for students from the Bombay Presidency.

In 1923 a scheme was devised by which candidates from other Provinces are admitted, if duly qualified, after the qualified candidates from Bombay Presidency had been accommodated, at an enhanced fee of Rs. 150.

Some of the Provincial Governments subsidise the Institute by making a grant of Rs. 200 per annum for their State Scholar. By this scheme the funds of the Institute have benefited considerably.

The final examinations are held by men unconnected with the Institute and the practical examinations in all important subjects, throughout all the four years are held by outsiders. This practice is held by the Board to be very sound, as it enables it and also the teaching staff to see how far the training given is in accordance with actual practical requirements.

During the period under review, large number of students appeared for the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations and in several subjects all the candidates who appeared, were successful.

His Excellency Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to the Institute and His Excellency's appreciation took a very practical form and he offered a prize to be awarded each year during his tenure of office to a student passing his 3rd annual examination with the highest number of marks.

In the year 1924 the Trusees of the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Memorial endowed a fund for the award of 5 silver medals, one for each department of the Institute to be awarded to the student passing his final examination with the highest number of marks.

The Government of Bombay under G.R. 2496 dated 18th August, 1924, sanctioned 11 scholarships of the value of Rs. 33 p. m. 5 for Intermediate Hindus, 3 for Backward Hindus, and 3 for Mohmedans each year, tenable at the V. J. Technical Institute.

In the year 1925-26, the Board of the Institute also decided to provide 15 Bronze Medals annually, 3 to be awarded in each department to the students who pass with the highest number of marks in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd annual examination and also Bronze Medals to the Engineering and Textile Class Apprentices who pass the final sessional examination with the highest number of marks.

The growth of the Institute during the past few years has been rapid.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 2ND).

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday, the true prediction for you is as under: Your nature is very affectionate, and you are the most docile two-footed creature on earth, though your physiognomy and features are terribly awe-inspiring. It shows you were made by the Almighty from the surplus clay or the "drippings" of the clay used in making even ordinary persons. If Charles Darwin were to wake up even for a minute only and have your 'Darshan' he might have a 100-feet jump into the air and exclaim with delight: "I've found the missing link at last." But Nature has made ample amends for this great deficieney and she has given you best solid and substantial stuff inside your cranium, which would either make or mar the empires, according to the ways in which it is utilised. You are in the long run likely to be a Premier or a President of a Republic, or a cotton or a wheat king, or a Prince of the Share Bazaar. In either of the first-mentioned two posts you will be earning a very ephemeral reputation, having to wade through the changing shifting sands or quicksands of politics.

You are advised, therefore, to be a full-fledged share broker (if you are not already one). Buy at any fancy price one of the cards available, and your shrewd penetrating and calculating intellect will soon bring you bags of gold and rupees and crisp-as-cake G. C. notes. Dabble downright into share speculation, plunge headlong into it, and your stars are bound to make you a Premchand Roychand, a Sir S. B. Broacha, or even a K. R. P. Shroff of the "athara" penny fame, or some such lesser Tchinovniks; at the least. Your shrewd commonsense and foresight and peep (not through a Judas hole) into human nature will make you the unecrowned king of the Bazaar, making and unmaking in turn petty Nabobs, Ranas, etc., reminiscent of the glorious sixties of the last century. Your exploits will echo round the world, and you will have a battery of flunkeys who will hang on your coat tails, basking in your favour. You won't have leisure to dine (or as some wag would say leisure to die) and burning midnight oil you will be everyday taking stock of your forward, backward and sidewavs transactions extended upto the time till the early hours of the morning when the night subeditor (the great "watch-dog of journalism") is dozing over his last proofs and "page proofs," and making preparations for sleeping on paper files with another file as his pillow.

BOMBAY'S EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

UNIV SITY SENATE'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

(DR K. G. NAIK PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, BARODA COLLEGE.)

In the scheme submitted by the Syndicate for the reorganisation of Post-graduate studies, ample provision is made for reorganising the University School of Economics and Sociology as well as History (Modern History and Indian History and antiquities) and politics. No one would advance a serious obstacle in the path of such a development. According to the scheme proposed by the syndicate, this would involve an expense of about Rs. 70,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,47,000|- set apart for the main purpose. The rest of the money is provided for engaging a Professor each, of applied Mathematics, Sanskrit and allied languages, Arabic and Persian as also towards grants for Scientific Medical Research, for Research in Science and establishment charges. According to the Sanskritists of Poona, a sum of about Rs. 12,000|- would be sufficient for researches in Sanskrit and allied languages (including a provision for the study of French and German). Looking to the present slender resources of the University and the crying needs of supplying bread and butter to the increasing number of graduates turned out by our University, the Senate would be well advised to make a beginning, however, humble in this direction by starting a Department of Applied Science, say Chemistry of Textiles (Dyeing, Bleaching, Printing and Finishing) under its own auspices. The reasons are obvious. There are above two hundred textile mills working day and night in the Presidency. They are cryng for educated intelligent workers. The University has so far closed its eyes towards this. Ever apart from this the extent to which the arts of dyeing, bleaching and handprinting is pursued in the Presidency is enormous. Take only two instances from the Moffusil, say, Ahmedabad and Surat. One would be surprised to know that Ahmedabad alone does business in hand-printing to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,50,00,000. Surat maintains thousands of workers in this branch alone, and the work turned out by them is worth over Rs. 50,00,000. One can add to this the dyeing, bleaching and printing concerns which run on manufacturing and semi-manufacturing scales in various places in the Presidency such as Bombay, Nayasri, Petlad, Pat, tan, Kathor and a number of places in the south. Even as Cottage industries, each of these branches of Textile Chemistry could be pursued with a small capital and would provide a decent living to the family of such students. It is a pitable sight to see our science, arts, law, agriculture and even medicine graduates stirving for a mere pittance. It excites no admiration for a system of education which will not enable its students to earn as much as a household menial or a chauffer in these days. It might be said that there are small schools, which train up students in this line. These schools can be counted on a finger and they supply students who are far inferior in calibre to the University men and yet, every one of them so far, has been absorbed in the Textile Industry, in preference to other graduates, or has started a concern of his own and is thus earning an honurable and a decent livelihood. It will thus be apparent there is ample scope for the University to organise and maintain the proposed Department of Textile Chemistry.

A TENTATIVE SCHEME.

A tentative scheme for the above is circulated amongst the members of the Senate. The running expenses will come to a minimum of about Rs. 50,000 per annum. The surplus which remains on hand after reorganising the University schools of Economics and Sociology, History (Indian and Modern) Antiquities and Politics amounts to about Rs. 80,000. Providing for the Post-graduate studies in Sanskrit and allied languages (including even German and French) and Persian and Arabic, should not absorb more than about Rs. 20,000|-. This leaves a surplus of about Rs. 60,000|-. If the Post-graduate studies in Mathematics are to be catered for on the lines of last year, it should absorb about Rs. 5,006. This a decent sum of between Rs. 50,00|- and Rs. 55,000|-, will be left in the hands of the University which will suffice to make an humble beginning proposed by me. The initial cost of fitting it, which will amount to about Rs. 1,00,000|- can be easily met from the Corpus of the University which holds about Rs. 13,00,000|- in each. It may be incidently pointed out that the University had to suffer a loss of more than a couple of lacs when it built the two wings recently. It is better to invest the Corpus of the University in such productive educational expansion than to wait and accumulate money for another such financial loss.

The Department of Textile Chemistry could be housed in the last wing of the Royal Institute of Science and the Co-operation is not impossible between the Institute and the University for the use of the Library and some of the Research Laboratories of the Royal Institute, if necessary. The Principal and the Staff of the Royal Institute will, I am confident willingly agree to a close co-operation with the University. The broad outlook and the wide sympathetics of the present minister of Education will help to achieve our aim in this direction. If the senate win decide to make a beginning, larger funds, I am sure, will be voted by the Council and would be released by Government for the use of the University to expand in this productive direction. The country will be behind over back to support us. Let us strike while the iron is hot.

STUDY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

SCHEME FOR DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILE CHEMISTRY

Prof. K. G. Naik sends us the following for publication:—

As the reorganisation of Post-Graduate studies is coming up for consideration at a Committee meeting of the Senate on 2nd July, I propose to move:—

(a) that a sum of Rs. 40,000 per year be utilised for initiating a University Department of Applied Science, e.g. Chemistry of Textiles (dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing).

(b) that the Syndicate do take steps to negotiate with the Government for securing a part of the Royal Institute of Science for this Department.

(c) that the Syndicate do submit a report on the initial outlay and maintenance expenses of such a department.

(d) that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 may be set aside from the Corpus of the University for fitting up such a Department.

The recurring expenses of Rs. 49,000 per year can be met as follows:—

Saving from the scheme proposed by the Syndicate in the agenda paper of the Senate meeting of 18th June 1927, as per schedule B, Sect. A and B.

(1) Maximum salaries of the two Professors of Economics who are appointed on a pay of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 800-900, will amount to Rs. 22,800 and not Rs. 24,000 as proposed in the scheme. Savings Rs. 1,200.

(2) There should be one Professor of Sociology and 'not two'. The expenses will then be Rs. 12,000 and not Rs. 24,000 as proposed in the scheme. Savings Rs. 12,000

Section C of the same schedule to be omitted, which will save Rs. 30,000.

Total Savings Rs. 43,200.

A tentative scheme for fitting up and running the proposed department of Applied Science:—

CHEMISTRY OF TEXTILES (dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing) is set out as under:—

For sixty to seventy-five students.

RECURRING EXPENSES.

STAFF: One University Professor and Director of the Department Minimum Rs. 750. Maximum Rs. 1000.

One Lecturer minimum Rs. 250. Maximum Rs. 500.

Three Demonstrators each Rs. 100-200—Minimum Rs. 300. Maximum Rs. 600.

Four Lab. Assts. each Rs. 60—100 Minimum Rs. 240. Maximum Rs. 400.

Five peons each Rs. 30—50. Minimum Rs. 150. Maximum Rs. 250.

One Engineer for power plant. Minimum Rs. 200. Maximum Rs. 300.

One Boiler Attendant Minimum Rs. 50 Maximum Rs. 75.

One Machinist Fitter Minimum Rs. 90. Maximum Rs. 150.

One Store-Keeper. Minimum Rs. 70 Maximum Rs. 100.

Two Clerks, Stenographer etc each Rs. 75—150. Minimum Rs. 150. Maximum Rs. 300.

Per month Minimum Rs. 2,240. Maximum Rs. 3,675.

Annual recurring expenditure Rs. 26,880—44,100.

Library grant for books, periodicals etc Rs. 2,000.

Contingency and up-keep Rs. 6,000.

Total recurring expenses per year Rs. 34,880—52,100.

Average annual expenses Rs. 43,490.

Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court who has been appointed Judge of the Bombay High Court.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The undersigned has seen the letters of Mr. M.M. Bangji and Pro Bono Publico published in your paper, and will reply to the same on his return to Bombay, where the Sabha's records are kept from etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Nagpur, June 20.

REDUCTION IN BUS FARES FOR CHILDREN.

RESOLUTION IN CORPORATION.

Interesting notices of motion have been sent by several councillors which will be moved in the Municipal Corporation this month.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai wants children under twelve years to be charged half rate in the tram buses. He also wants the Commissioner of Police to so regulate the motor traffic on the Queen's Road as to give safe access to railway passengers coming to and from the various stations on the said road.

Dr. J. N. Choksy will move:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that all the executive powers of the Municipal Commissioner at present vested in him under the Municipal Act should be transferred to the Corporation and the President be requested to approach Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly."

"That the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that henceforward water tax should be charged at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons on the following:—

Gymkhanas, Lawns, Race Course, Cotton and Bleaching Mills and other Mills."

Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram wants the present system of Presidential election to be changed and, therefore, he will move:

"That the system of electing the President of the Corporation by ballot be abolished and that in future he should be elected by means of open voting."

Yield to your Fund of Energy

By using

Zandu's Kesari Jivan

Fine, Fragrant, Delicious, Nutritive

Prepared from Richest Green Amalas with Rasa-Sindur, Abhrak, Bhasma, Saffron, Musk and other choices Tonic and Carminative drugs added.

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is

The Ideal Tonic Food

you need.

HAVE IT FROM TO-DAY.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES.

Ask for Kesari Jivan Leaflet and Price Lists.

Price 1 lb. Rs. 5, ½ lb. Rs. 2/12, ¼ lb. Re. 1/8.

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.,

Sayani Road, : : BOMBAY 14

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Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi
BOMBAY 2.

EARN Rs. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY.

For one hour of your time Daily.

With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get back bone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and enclose an a stamp for reply.

The Globe Mail Order Institute,
[illegible] Dadar, Bombay 14.

THE WEATHER

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON ACTIVE

SIMLA, July 1.

The bay monsoon is active over the Burma Coast. Yesterday's unsettled conditions at the head of the bay are apparently developing into a depression off Orissa coast. The Arabian Sea monsoon is strong over West Coast. The weather continues to be disturbed in extreme North.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Central Provinces, East Konkan, Malabar, Madras Deccan and local in Kumaon Hills the Punjab Hills, Central India, Hyderabad and Coorg while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagur, Bihar, United Provinces, Punjab East and North, Gujarat, Central Provinces West, and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, and Tavoy one and a half inches, Rangoon one, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu two, Akyad one, Tezpur three quarters, Silchar two, Darjeeling one and a half, Samba.par and Gaya a half, Bahraich three, Simla three quarters, Khandwa one, Bombay three, Marmagao one and a half, Karwar one, Aurangabad three quarters, Gulbarga one and a half, Raichur one, Mercara one and a half, Mangalore and Calicut three and Cochin two.

Forecast: A further increase in North-west India and some extension up the Gangetic plain.—A. P.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Friday, the 1st of June 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta	..	0	—0.16
Multan	..	0.21	—0.46
Rawalpindi	..	0-35	—2.02
Lahore	..	0.54	—1.25
Hissar	0.33	0.50	—1.24
Ambala	0.12	1.06	—3.04
Delhi	..	0.69	—2.57
Agra	0.02	0.85	—1.73
Mainpuri	..	1.46	—1.38
Jhansi	..	2.75	—1.94
Cawnpore	..	1.47	—2.08
Allahabad	..	1.33	—3.99
Jacobabad	..	0	—0.23
Karachi	..	0.01	—0.87
Bikaner	..	0.70	—0.82
Ajmer	..	0.75	—1.82
Jaipur	..	0.11	—2.41
Kotah	..	0 16	—2.97
Mount Abu	..	2.24	—3.61
Bhuj	..	2.41	+0.53
Dwarka	..	0.87	—1.44
Veraval	0.04	4.37	—3.25
Rajkot	0.10	6.75	+1.24
Bhavnagar Para	..	3.89	—0.51
Surat	0.08	11.39	+2.54
Ahmedabad	..	8.61	+4.02
Deesa	..	1.88	—0.53
Neemuch	..	0.89	—3.89
Indore	0.25	4.15	—1.85
Jubbulpore	..	5.46	—2.39
Saugor	..	2.95	—3.93
Hoshangabad	..	3.75	—2 78
Khandwa	1.16	4.75	—0.93
Akola	..	7.34	+1.78
Amraoti	0.05	11.26	+4.47
Nagpur	0.26	13.53	+4.18
Chanda	0.19	20.27	+12.29
Raipur	0.16	8.71	—0.75
Bombay	3.11	35.63	+16.54
Ratnagiri	0.52	30.11	+0.20
Marmagoa	1.50	22.24	—8.01
Karwar	1.21	28.49	—9.82
Malegaon	0.01	7 14	+2.64
Ahmednagar	0.14	6.81	+1.90
Poona	0.03	6.87	+1.95
Sholapur	0.03	5 80	+0.97
Bijapur	..	3.29	—0.06
Belgaum	0.02	6.78	—1.72
Aurangabad	0.70	13.00	+7.39
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	12.33	+6.66
Hyderabad	0.07	7.14	+2.38
Mangalore	4.64	38.01	—0.12
Calicut	2.12	33.15	—1.92
Cochin	2.42	27.38	—2.03
Trivandrum	0.44	14.33	—0.65
Colombo	..	9.40	+1.07
Masulipatam	..	4.7	+0.03
Pellary	0.31	2.39	+0.37
Cuddapah	0.18	3.63	+0.60
Madras	0.29	5.80	+1.78
Bangalore	0.0	2.22	—0.79
Coimbatore	..	1.47	—0.23
Trichinopoly	..	2.90	+1.43
Negapatam	..	0.70	—0.68

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 1st July 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.12 in. of rain and Hissar 0.33 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the central parts of the area and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Ambala and in defect at Lahore and Rawalpindi. Temperature was above normal in the whole of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 deg. at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and in the west of the province the air is drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Jhansi and the maximum alone at other stations. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 107 deg. at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Temperature was above normal in south and east Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 111 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.24 in. of rain, Rajkot 0.10 in. and Indore 0.25 in. Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and locally in Central India West and in excess in north Gujarat. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the last mentioned area and the maximum alone in Central India West and locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 1.16 in. of rain, Nagpur 0.26 in., Raipur 0.16 in. and Chanda 0.19 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north of the province and in excess in the south. Maximum temperature was above normal in the former area; the minimum was higher than usual at Hoshangabad and Jabbalpore and lower at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 3.11 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.52 in. Marmugao 1.50 in. and Karwar 1.21 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 85.7 deg. and a minimum value of 78.2 deg., both being normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.14 in. of rain and Aurangabad 0.70 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Malegaon and lower at Nizamabad; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous on the west coast of the Peninsula, generally active in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and has causes an extension of rainfall in the east Punjab. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the east Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, and locally in the east Punjab, Kathiawar, Central India West and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the west Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 2.64 in. at Mangalore, 2.62 in at Calicut, 2.42 in. at Trivandrum 0.31in. at Bellary, 0.18 in. at Cuddapah.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the central parts of the country.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1st July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.645 inches (.042 below normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. previous day) 29.617 inches (.018 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .039 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.7 degrees (0.2 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (0.1 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 196 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 3.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 35.70 inches.

Weather Remarks—Heavy rain for a short period.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

The transactions of the past six months have resulted in a profit of Rs. 10,07,725-1-6 from which sum has to be deducted Rs. 1,00,000 for Income Tax and Super Tax, leaving a net profit of Rs. 9,07,725-1-6 for the half year ended 30th June, 1927. To this amount has to be added Rs. 2,45,526-3-10 brought forward from the last account, making a total of Rs. 11,53,251-5-4.

This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:

In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum (Rs. 2|8 per share) free of Income Tax on the Paid-up Capital of Rupees One Crore for the half year ended 30th June, 1927, which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000; carried forward to the next account of Rs. 6,53,251-5-4.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, June 30.

Total Bullion £152,100,000.
Public Deposits £7,900,000.
Other Deposits £119,000,000.
Government Securities £51,700,000.
Other Securities £59,300,000.
Notes & Coin £33,900,000.
Currency Notes Outstanding £276,800,000.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 26.70 per cent.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 30.

	To-day's Price.	
July	16.80	+.11
October	17.09	+.12
Dtctmber	17.27	+.08
January	17.32	+08
March	17.53	+.13
Middling Spot	17.05	+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	16.65	+.06
October	16.97	+.09
Middling Spot	16.59	

NEW YORK.

New York, 10.30 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	16.67
October	16.95
January	17.20
New York Noon Call.	
July	16.65
October	16.95
January	17.18
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
July	16.57
October	16.87

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 3,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil Bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 33,000 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 30.

cinde, Good	7.35	—.05
,, Fully Good	7.55	—.05
,, Fine	7.75	—.05
Bengal, Good	7.35	—.05
,, Fully Good	7.55	—.05
,, Fine	7.75	—.05
Oomra, Goods	7.75	—.05
,, Fully Good	8.00	—.05
,, Fine	8.25	—.05
Broach, Good	7.75	—.05
,, Fully Good	8.05	—.05
,, Fine	8.35	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 30.

July	16.49	+04
August	16.53	+.08
September	16.59	+.04
October	16.77	—.03
November	16.67	—.03
December	16.68	—.02
January	16.68	—.03
February	16.68	—.04
March	16.70	—.02
April	16.70	—04
May	16.70	—04
June	16.70	—.04
July	16.70	—.04
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot.	16.95	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 30.

July	8.88	—.03
August	8.93	—.03
September	9.02	—.03
October	9.07	—.04
November	9.10	—.04
December	9.13	—.04
January	9.16	—05
February	9.17	—05
March	9.22	—05
April	9.23	—.05
May	9.26	—.05
June	9.27	—.05
July	9.28	—
Middling Spot	9.04	—.07

SALES.

Liverpool, June 30.

Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	2,000 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil Bales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 30.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/8
National Bank	£49-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£85-7/8
Conversion Loan	£75-7/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£101
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59-5/8
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£69-5/8
Consols	£54-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 30.

Demand Bills	485.25

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 30.

Silver Market Quiet.	
Spot	26-1/16
Forward	16-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4:4:11-1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

July/Sept. per cwt.	14/10-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	14/10-1/2
Jan/Mar per cwt.	15/1-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	15/0-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	15/1

SEEDS.

Bombay, July 1.

Castorseeds September, Opening 51/1/0, Highest 51/6/0, Lowest 50/14/0, Closing 51/0/0.

Cottonseeds January Opening 4/7/5, Closing 4/7/3.

Groundnut Seeds July Opening 62/12/0, Closing 62/10/0.

Groundnut Seeds February Opening 57/0/0, Closing 56/14/0.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay 1st July 27.

Spot prices.

Description.	30-6-27	23-6-27
Bengals F. G. ..	312	307
S/Punjab F. G. ..	308	303
Rajputana F. G. ..	312	307
Broach F. G. ..	342	337
Saw-Gd. Dhawar F.G.	351	346
P/American F. G ..	350	345
Kadi/Viramgaum F. G.	344	339
Dholleras F. G. ..	340	335
Kalagin F. G. ..	343	338
Surat F. G. ..	407	402
Navsari F. G. ..	417	412
Oomra Fine ..	333	331
C. P. No. 1 Fine ..	345	343
C. P. No. 2 Fine ..	339	337
Khandesh F. G. ..	323	321
Muttia F. G. ..	320	318
Compta Gd. ..	367	362
Southerns Gd. ..		
Bijapore Gd. ..		
Bagalkote Gd. ..		
Tinnevellies G. D. ..		
Karungannies G. D. ..		
Cambodias Gd. ..		

Hedge Contracts	Futures. 30-6-27	23-6-27	S. rates 25-6-27
Bengals Dec/Jan.28	297	293	295
BroachJuly/Aug	339	336	335
Do April/May '28	347	343	343
Oomra F./July	328	327	326
Do Dec/Jan'28	329	326	325
Southern May/June ..	329	..	..

Receipts for the week ending 30th June.

	1927. Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	1612	2879
Oomras	6296	2765
Dholleras	5506	4760
Broach	32	..
Southerns	8003	15209
Persians	3	71
Americans	14248	..
Egyptians	..	..
E. Africans	4621	3313
Other sorts	..	..
Total	40621	28797

Exports for the week ending 30th June. Bales

United Kingdom	..
Continent	20489
China	..
Japan	34770
Coast Ports	988
Total	56247

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	2953
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	4602
Total	7555

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 30th June.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2937740	3161808	3460079	3220226	3506007

Exports from 1st Sept. to 30th June.

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	17221	45971
Continent	333555	457444
China	173862	365623
Japan	1236814	1267759
Coast Ports	22283	22303
U. S. A.	726	1450
Total	1784461	2160549

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	57421	147031	117848
Continent ..	567213	916017	616042
Japan ..	338490	233567	366832
Coast Ports ..	1466201	1228935	1602725
U. S. A. ..	21042	49788	46767
Total	2460551	2575338	2750214

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1926 to 30th June 1927 142,439 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 30th June 1927 800,000 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 30th June 1927 630,669 bales.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

American Cotton Imports.

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. 1926 to 31st August 1927 (a) 325,500 bales.

American Cotton arrived in India, 1st Sept. 1926 to 30th June 1927 (b) 294,980 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India (c) 26,700 bales.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 30.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.48-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	Unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	88.00
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.87

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Special for the "Chronicle."

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), June 29.

Wheat Har	4 8 0
Wheat Bhadon	4 13 9
Wheat Asuj	4 14 9
Gram Har	3 12 0
Gram Asuj	4 2 6
Barley Asuj	3 7 6
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8 1 0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 3 3

READY.

Wheat 4/6 to 4/12, Gram 3/12 to 3/14/, Barley 3/2/6, Rapeseeds 7/12 to 8/4, Cottonseeds 4/, Oil of Rapeseeds 19/8.

Market arrival:—

Wheat 5,000 mds. Gram 3,000 mds. Barley 1,000 mds. Rapeseeds 100 mds.

Market condition.—Steady.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Bombay, June 30.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones in their weekly report state as under:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

We have to report an active market in Government Securities and the improvement in quotations forecasted last week has materialized. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper closes steady around Rs. 78, sellers being willing to meet the demand at this figure. 5 per cent. 1945/55 and 4 per cent. 1960/70 close firm at 108/4 and 89/3 respectively whilst 5 per cent. 1933 bons were done up to 103/8. 4 per cent. Conversion 1931/46 Loan was taken at 95/2, 5 per cent. 1929/47 being offered at 101/9.

This week's Imperial Bank of India is unchanged at 5 per cent., but the Bank's cash balance shows an increase of over Rs. five crores. These figures amply justify the Bank's action in effecting last week's reduction from 6 to 5 per cent. and criticism of this policy in certain quarters has apparently been based upon a misconception of facts.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

To-day's closing quotations for the principle speculative counters show little change on the week and business has been quiet owing to closing operations in connection with the July settlement. A small investment enquiry for the better class shares continues but we do not look for any immediate improvement in quotations. The market tone is steady. To-day was the last day of business for the July settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Trading in this section shows signs of improvement but there are no special features to report. On the whole rates maintain a very steady appearance and investors appear to be taking more interest in the better class shares.

Bank shares:—In view of the approach of dividend declarations, shares in this section are firm and should improve further, Imperials were done at 1477/8 and 372/8. Barodas have buyers at 87 and India Banks changed hands at 79/8. Centrals have recovered to 29/10. A small parcel of Easterns were taken at 82.

Railway shares:—The turnover here continues poor. Larkhanas and Upper Sinds are readily taken at 88 and 81/8 respectively and Sialkots are asked for at 108. Mandra Bhons changed hands at 81 whilst Central Provinces are no better than 101 X.D. Sara Sirajganj are on offer at 100 without coming to business.

Cement shares:—This section continues to attract considerable merited attention and the turnover has been large. Bundis close at 27/4 after 28 done. Indians are steady around 198/12 and Katnis are in short supply at 176/4. Punjab Ord. have sellers at 7/12 but should repay those prepared to lock them away.

Manganese shares:—Further slight improvement is shown by Shivrajpurs at 51 and C. I. M.'s at 26, after a negligible turnover.

Bombay Burmas are back to 640 and 187/8 (prem). Both are now full of dividend.

Shipping shares:—Bombay Steam Ord. at 295 and Scindias at 16/10 after a fair turnover show practically no change on the week.

Alcock Ashodowns after some slight fluctution, close at 290. Bombay Trams have advanced to 145/10 on talk of increased earnings of the company. Bombay Telephones can be called 41/8 sellers.

Armedabad Electrics were done as low as 77 although quoted at 80 and business in Surat Electrics transpired as high as 90.

Hydro Elec. group. Quotations in this group exhibit a slightly easier tendency but business has been without feature. We quote:—

Andra Vly. O. 820 Tata Hyldo O. 1060 Tata Power O. 555.

Andra Vly. P. 960 Tata Hydro P. 997-1/2 Tata Power P. 857-1/2.

Tata Iron and Steel shares:—Very little change has to be noted in this group. Price fluctuations have been featureless and the market are evidently awaiting the news of the Directors decision on the disposal of last year's profits. In view of the heavy and expensive extension programme with which the company are faced, the Directors will require considerable courage to effect payment of a dividend this year on the ordinary shares which closed yesterday at 57/8. The deferred are 188/12. Second Preference shares have been a firm market and close at 89/8.

Rubber shares:—London stocks of rubber are down this week by 2408 tons to 64486 tons, a very welcome reduction. Better class Sterling shares have improved a shade whilst the commodity still hovers around 1/5-1/4.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:7:6 June/July S'Ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:7:6 July/Aug. S'Ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton. £16:5:0 June/July S'Ment. Offered.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:5:0 June/July S'Ment. Offered.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 30.

Copper, English Best Selected, £58-1/8
Copper, Braziers, £69-1/2.
Yellow metal, £63.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £24-3/4.
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge, £14-3/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £297.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b., Spot 1/5 Buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot 1/5-1/8 Sellers.

Sale Crepe, 1b. Spot 1/5 Buyers.

Sale Crepe, 1b. Spot., 1/5-1/8 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £8:15:0 June/July S'Ment Quoted.

Castorseed, Bombay, £17:7:6 June/July S'Ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton £19:10:0 June/July S'Ment. Quoted.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

July, 1

		Rs. a. p.
HADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 12 0
Century	„	0 11 9
Jacob	„	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 11 6
Apollo	„	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	1 0 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705 ..	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill ..	„	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal) ..	„	0 15 0
Phoneix	„	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	„	0 14 9
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	„	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
David Mill	„	0 15 9
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 3
Moon Mill	„	0 15 3
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 9
ONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand) ..	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant) ..	„	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 6
Globe	„	0 14 0
Rachael	„	0 14 3
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9	Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ..	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	0 15 6
Mun Mill	„	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	„	0 15 3
Century	„	0 15 6
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 3
1386 Tata	„	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	
Hindustan No. 962	„	
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur ..	„	
58000 Kurla ..		
1325 Morarj ..	„	
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	
Hindustan ..		
E. D. Rachael ..	„	
SALITA:—		
Century	„	
Spring (Merchant)	„	
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	
777 Crescent ..	„	
Apollo David ..	„	
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	
Phoenix	„	
Kohinoor	„	
Tata	„	

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 30.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 52/6 June/July S'ment. Sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe., per 63 lb. 53/3 June/July S'Ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Australian 55/6 June/July S'Ment Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, 54/6 June/July S'Ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 32/10-1/2 Sep.-Dec. Delivery. Paid & Sellers.

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ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
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GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
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RAVAL & CO.,
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The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of infants in hot climates. They are free from harmful germs, and are readily prepared by the simple addition of boiling water, thus giving complete independence of doubtful milk supplies. Moreover, they are practically identical in composition with mother's milk, since they contain no excess of indigestible curd, and are thus superior to cow's milk or ordinary dried milk.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
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Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

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Mrs.....

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will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 2)

These defects, wherever perceived, have got to be tackled; the societies should actually show tangible evidence of economic improvement in the condition of members; and when the work of consolidation has accomplishd this, further progress of the movement will surely follow. The movement shall grow then by the momentum of proved success.

LONG-TERM CREDIT ESSENTIAL.

Further, while agricultural finance is only but a portion of the problems that confront the agriculturists, our Credit Societies touch merely a fringe of agricultural finance. Long term credit is essential and Land Mortgage Banks indispensable to complete the structure of agricultural finance. Even in the matter of short term credit the limits prescribed by the Byelaws sometimes come in the way of adequate finance and finance, if not adequate, is often no finance at all, but tends rather to increase the indebtedness of the cultivator.

Cooperation has been regarded as a reaction from Capitalism; but it is not safe to develop cooperation along lines which ignore the good points in the Capitalistic method. Cooperation is not charity or philanthropy; it is an economic method for carrying on a business; and what makes for efficiency cannot possibly be ignored in any business, be it cooperatively organised or capitalistically run. The small credit Society is or ought to be a small Bank; its secretaries must be highly trained, supervision over its affairs must be thorough and to ensure the full success of the Co-operative Credit Societies, they should be looked upon more as branches of efficiently organised District Co-operative Banks which themselves should in turn be regarded as branches of an apex provincial bank. Autonomy with efficiency will thus be secured; profits will be assured without any danger of their going to the Capitalists. The Central financing agencies might therefore be strengthened more and their control over the small affiliated societies, made more real and effective, so as to ensure efficient business methods so far as the earning of profits is concerned, while retaining the co-operative organisation of the distribution of the profits so earned.

AGRICULTURIST AS PRODUCER.

But even when Co-operative Credit has been efficiently organised and has spread much more widely than now, the agriculturists' problem will not be solved and his indebtedness will not be markedly reduced. I am afraid, we have made the mistake of looking upon the agriculturist primarily as a borrower rather than as a producer. The producer wants raw materials, and implements, the skill to produce being assumed; and he wants to sell his products to the best advantage. Given a fairly skilled producer the supply of capital is all that should be necessary to enable him to produce and to earn a decent remuneration out of his sales. But Capital in the hands of a producer like the average Indian cultivator—conservative and old-fashioned, illiterate simple and easily duped, fairly skilled though he be in the traditional methods of agriculture, is a very doubtful benefit and might increase his indebtedness instead of reducing it. What he wants first is a good organisation for marketing his produce; the usury of the unorganised sowcar is not so great an evil as the rapacity of the organised dalals, agents and merchants. Co-operativ Credit would bear striking fruits only when it has been preceded by an intensive dose of adult education, primary education for the young and co-operative education. Till then it is Co-operative purchase and Sale that will effect the required economic improvement in the condition of agriculturists. Non-Credit Co-operation should have preceded Credit Co-operation rightly speaking, in a country like India where illiteracy is so striking. But as the Credit Movement has already been introduced and developed and as it has already done an amount of good to the people, our aim should be to concentrate on consolidation of the Credit Societies, the development of Long-term Credit and the pushing on of Co-operative Purchase and Sale.

Fellow Co-operators, the work before you lies in the coming years in education and consolidation, long-term Credit and Marketing, and our Motto might well be

"Efficiency in Production and Equity in Distribution."

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Why not Bombay Properties look to

Indian Insurance companies?

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Make close inquiry and you will find—

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
16 „	MALWA		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK	MONGOLIAx	16,504
30 „	RANPURA		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,434
20 „	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,320
27 „	CHINA		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@		10,602
8 „	RANPURA		16,585
15 „	NALDERA x		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 „	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 „	RANCHI		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,602
10 „	RANPURA	MOOLTANx	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,588
24 „	RANPURA	MANTUA*	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx	20,837
14 „	RANPURA		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA*	10,953
28 „	RANCHI		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK†		10,602
21 „	CHINA§		7,951
24 „	RANPURA		16,602
31 „	MOOLTAN		20,847

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

† 1st Class only.

§ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

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First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea $195

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions $220

To Marseilles and back $100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA	8,246
28th July	MERKARA	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
17th „	DUMANA	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		Straits
29th July.	KIDDERPORE	China & Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MALWA	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
6th July	KARAPARA	East & South Africa
6th July	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
8th „	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

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3 cakes Re. 1.
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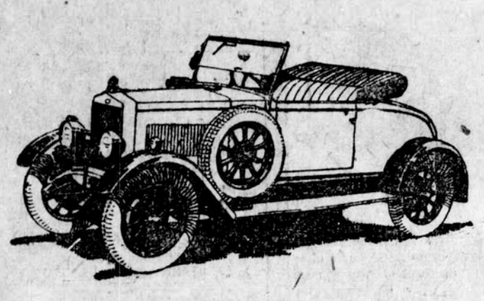

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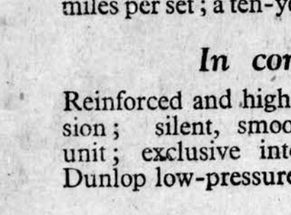
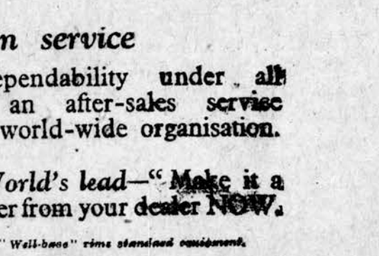


BELTS: for Pregnancy, Accouchment, Umbelical Hernia, Floating Kidney and general Support are manufactured at our place. All kinds of Men's Belts are ready in stock.



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It is a well-known fact that we are the PIONEERS in the manufacture of Deformity Appliances, Artificial Limbs, Belts, Trusses and have contributed more than any one else towards the amelioration of the suffering humanity. Our forty years' experience in this line is at the service of our customers. We have now become so much perfect in the manufacture of these articles that from the year 1925 Government of India has been pleased to appoint us as Contractors for the supply of Artificial Limbs, Deformity appliances etc. to all the deformed patients belonging to the Civil and Military Hospitals throughout India.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY. 4.

PROTECTION FOR MILLS.

(Continued from page

May I ask in all humility, what have we done to support Indian industries? Is it not a fact that we are the greatest importers of articles of luxury from foreign countries? Is it not an object of shame that while we are manufacturing millions of yards of cloth, and inducing our countrymen to clothe themselves with these products, we, ourselves, take pride in using for our attire not Khadi, not even the products of our own mills, but the best and richest cloth made in the mills of England, America and Italy? We, who thus despise our own manufactures—what right have we to ask for the support of the nation? Is it not time for every mill agent to use nothing but the cloth made by Indian mills, however rough it may be?

DO NOT IMPORT AMERICAN COTTON.

This brings me to another item of our imports. The greatest market for our cloth is in India and the Indian agriculturists are our best patrons. And, yet, have we not forgotten their interests? Is it fair to impoverish them indirectly? I should be more explicit. Why do we import American cotton? Does this not mean the drain of Indian wealth and do not the interests of our agriculturists suffer? America has imposed a prohibitive import tax on raw wool; and if it were in my power, I would tax the imports of cotton heavily. Since this cannot be done, the mill-owners must voluntarily obey a self-denying ordinance and should not import foreign cotton. The American farmers will never help us by using our cloth. Then, why penalize our own customers, the Indian farmers? The same remarks ought to apply to the imports of foreign coal, cement, wheat-flour and other articles, which go to swell the adverse side of our balance of trade.

If we are true to ourselves and look to the interests of our country, I am sure the country will support us. We must stop the further impoverishment of our people. If we analyse the real causes of this unprecedented depression in the mill industry, we find that it is due to the extreme and ever-increasing poverty of the masses. Their purchasing capacity has been hit hard, and every day, they find themselves less and less able to purchase cloth. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of every patriotic Indian and also of the mill agents, even in their own interests—to see that this process is checked. And, the only effective way to increase the resources of the people, is to find for them some extra occupation. There cannot be any work more profitable and more congenial than hand weaving and hand spinning. It is the duty of the mill owners to encourage hand-weaving and hand-spinning. They can do this, for instance, by selling good yarn at cheaper rates. They can try to produce finer counts for handlooms to replace foreign yarn. They can also take a more intelligent and a more active interest in hand-spinning. They need not be afraid of competition. They need entertain no doubts as to the success of this movement. I can say from experience that cotton which is hand-ginned, hand-spun and hand-woven, will yield about eight counts finer results than that which passes through machinery. This means that in addition to the reward for labour, the hand-spinner and weaver can between them also get an extra amount of payment representing these eight counts. And it also means that if it were possible to replace machinery even to a certain extent, we can save the weight of cotton in inverse proportion to the fineness of the yarn. I mention this to demonstrate to those who won't believe that after all, the Khaddar programme is not Utopian, and that it will mean a lot saved to the country. This will ultimately be reflected in increased gains for the people; their purchasing capacity will improve; and as a result, better trade will follow. The mill agents need not fear that the Khaddar programme will eliminate all taste for refinement. Human nature being what it is, there will always be a demand for finer cloth, a demand for design and colour. On the other hand, I make bold to say that it is the Khaddar programme which has saved the mills. Had it not been for this movement which was initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, the depression which followed the war would have much sooner overtaken us, and to-day we would not have been even in the present position. Khadi brought an awakened consciousness to the people, and they have always bought Swadeshi cloth even at a sacrifice. It behoves us to keep up this spirit by directly helping the movement, not as competitors but as friends. And even if we find at some future date, that the cottage industry has reached such a high state of perfection as to replace the mills, I, for one, will look upon that day as the proudest day in the history of the mill industry in India. That day, if it ever comes, is far off; till then let us do our duty by the country and I am sure, the people will not forsake us. In the memorable words of Queen Victoria, "In their prosperity will be our strength."

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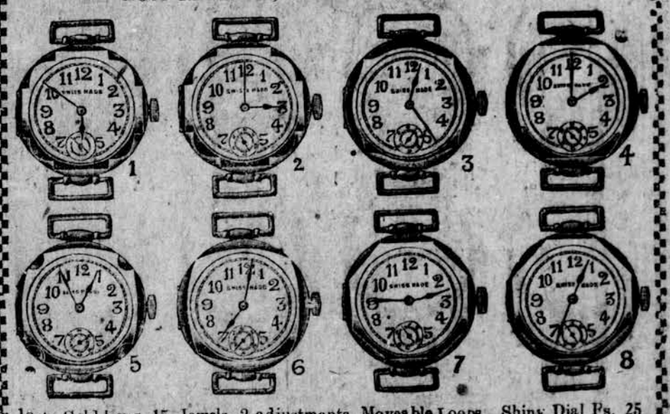

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EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY

MR K. M. MUNSHI'S RESOLUTION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee to examine the primary and secondary education with a view to its co-ordination and reorganisation, of which Mr. K. M. Munshi has given notice for the next session of the Council is very welcome. The subject to which it refers is not merely of provincial but—if I may say so—of national importance. For several decades the authorities concerned have remained oblivious and have suffered nonchalantly the students to lose their precious years. It is well-known that there is duplication of studies in the primary and secondary courses of education. What a student learns in the vernacular school in his mother tongue, he is made to learn again in the secondary schools through the medium of English language. Such a process, it is needless to state, involves a loss of two or three years. If there is a proper co-ordination of studies a boy can complete his primary and secondary education in eight or at the most nine years, whereas at present it takes at least eleven years to complete. It would not only effect a saving of years but would also produce a fitter and better type of scholar against whom the present day managers of colleges will have no reason to complain. In 1925 I had given notice of a similar resolution which ran as follows: "This Council recommends to Government to appoint a Committee of educationists to consider and to report to this Council on the feasibility of curtailing the middle and high school courses from 7 to 5 years."

As to the personnel of the Committee, it is evident that the local bodies and the Maratha Hindus have not been sufficiently represented. Mr. Munshi has lost sight of the fact that it is the local bodies i.e. the Municipalities and the District Local Boards, that administer the primary education. It is they who will be most affected by the findings of the proposed Committee. If they will prove recalcitrant and will not adopt the recommendations, the whole labour will be wasted. For this reason Municipalities and Local Boards should be given adequate representation. The non-inclusion of the Minister of Local Self-Government is a very grave defect in the constitution of the Committee. He should be included in it. Another glaring defect is that the Maratha Hindus are not at all given any representation. It is a wonder how Mr. Munshi should have forgotten to take notice of them. They form a very large section of the people and they outnumber the Gujratis, the Lingayats and the depressed classes taken together. The smaller sections have their representatives, but the larger one goes unrepresented. Surely, the Marathas have educationists among them and Mr. Munshi would have done well if he had taken one from each of the Central and Southern Divisions and the City. A third defect is the omission of the representatives of the agricultural and technical education. We have the agricultural college and the schools; the technical institute and art school with its workshops. It is the fashion nowadays with several local boards to clamour for agricultural education, and that education is finding a place in the curriculum for the primary schools. Moreover, our Presidency is largely agricultural, therefore, it would be unwise to shut out a representative of that branch of knowledge. In his terms of reference to the Committee Mr. Munshi has included the introduction of "manual and vocational courses". Therefore, the omission of representatives of agricultural and technical education is a very bad mistake. I trust, that Mr. Munshi will make changes in the resolution before he moves it in the Council on the lines indicated above. Will he not be benefited by the experience of the past? He will be well advised if he will ask other M.L.C's to give notice of this resolution with a request that they place it first in their list of resolutions for the purpose of securing priority in the ballot. Yours etc.,

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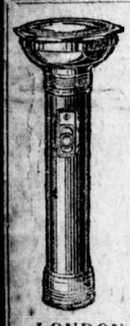

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UNLUCKY OVERSEERS AND POSTAL EMPLOYEES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reference to my two letters which you were so good to publish in "The Chronicle" dated 11th May and 6th June 1927, I have already proved all about the miserable state of the non-clerical postal employees ever since October 1917. And I now take the liberty to write these few lines, just to prove that Mr. P. G. Rogers, I.C.S., late Post Master General of Bombay and now the Deputy Director-General of Posts, recommended to the Government of India an unfavourable scale of pay for the postmen as well as for postal readers and overseers so as to bring it into effect from March 1927, when it is sanctioned later on; and that scale of pay, is as follows:—Rs. 30 rising to 50 by one rupee yearly increment, so as to reach the maximum of Rs. 50| in 23 years, since the probationary postman has to put in three years' service in the grade of Rs. 30|- but Mr. P. G. Rogers was so very liberal as to grant an increase of 20 per cent extra, as house rent, to raise it from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8|8|-, but not, on their fixed pay drawn by them since January 1921, while, the postal clerks have already been granted 20 per cent of their minimum pay from January 1927. But the very same official failed in his duty to recommend to the Government of India, an increase, from January 1927, of 20 per cent of the present minimum pay of the post-men which is Rs. 27|-, and as such, the minimum fixed pay must be at least Rs. 33 and not Rs. 30 per month. Then, how is it the self-styled leaders, as if in token of gratitude, entertained Mr. Rogers on the eve of his departure from Bombay to Simla? Was it because he recommended the scale of pay at Rs. 3 less per man? In fact, the scale of pay of the postmen ought to have been from Rs. 33 to Rs. 50 in 20 years and not from Rs. 30 to 50 in 23 years. At the same time, I am sorry to state, that Mr. Rogers failed in his duty when he took no notice of the unlucky packer, there being no reference about them to get an increment. May I enquire of Mr. Rogers, whether the postal packers are Government employees of the Postal Department or not? If they are, then how is it Mr. Rogers failed to recommend an increment to the packers fom January 1927 as well? Was Mr. Rogers under the impression that he would be treated as popular officer by taking up the cause of only the postman because the general public are interested in their welfare?

Now I refer to the unfortunate lot of the post overseer, as well as of the reader, Mr. Rogers, late Post-Master-General of Bombay has recommended to the Government of India a time scale of pay from Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 100 by two rupees annual increment so as to reach the maximum of Rs. 100|- in 21 years. In short, according to the worthless proposals of Mr. Rogs, a post-man will take at least 23 years to reach his maximum of 50 rupees, and if the same postman is so very lucky as to be appointed as reader, from the commencement of the very next year i.e., in the 24th year, on Rs. 60, he will reach his maximum of Rs. 100|- when he serves the Postal Department for a period of 4 years. Can Mr. Rogers safely state, as official of true conscience and God-fearingnature, whether Government will allow a servant to serve for a period of 44 yearsthat is, upto the age limit of 64 years, on supposing the Postal employee beginhis life at an early age of 21, in his capacity as a probationary postman? Then, what is the good of throwing dusin the eyes of the general public, in orc to please the Government, with a view i please the unlucky postal employees, as if they could now hope to reach the maxmum of Rs. 100, before they attain the age f 55? In short, the present pay of the postal readers is Rs. 45|- with a duty allowance of Rs. 7-8-0, or Rs. 52-8-0 in all, and as such, even at 20 per cent increment, it ought to be Rs. 63 and not Rs. 60. There is no objection in fixing the starting pay of the postal readers on Rs. 60 as minimum hereafter; but those readers who are serving as such, upto the end of December 1926, must be paid at the rate of Rs. 65. The proposed scale of pay being Rs. 60 rising to 70|- by five rupees every two years; and thereafter, these readers should be appointed as local sorters to serve on Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 100 by an annul increment of Rs. 3 if not appointed a overseers, on account of there being no vacancies in that grade. So also the present pay of the postal overseers is Rs. 45 plus 10 rupees duty allowance or, Rs. 55 in all, though it ought to have been Rs. 50 plus 10 rupees duty allowance from April 1921. Even at 20 per cent. of Rs. 55 the total will come to Rs. 66 or to Rs. 72 at 20 per cent of Rs. 60 (50 plus 10 D.A.). Hence, how could Mr. Rogers recommend to the Government of India, to fix the pay of both the overseers and the readers from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 by two rupees yearly increment? In short, according to the scale of pay suggested by me, for the guidance of the Director-General and of other postal officials, it is, as follows:—Rs. 33 to Rs. 50 by 1 Re. yearly increment, including three years probationary period on Rs. 33; while the readers should be started on Rs. 60 and will rise upto Rs. 70 by five rupees increment every two years and thereafter they should be appointed either as overseers or local sorting clerks on Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 by three rupees yearly increment. So also the overseers must be started on Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 100 by an annual increment of Rs. 3 but there is no overseer who will reach the maximum of Rs. 100, even by three rupees yearly increment, as most of them will retire from service in a year or two, or as a special case, within 5 years. Moreover, the minimum pay of the postal packers must be fixed at Rs. 24|- rising to Rs. 33 by one rupee increment every two years; and mukadum packers should be started on Rs. 34 rising to Rs. 38 by one rupee yearly increment, with house-rent, of course. And this scale of pay, for the non-clerical Postal Employees, should be brought into force from January 1927, instead of from March 1927, in order to see that Justice is at last done to the low paid Postal Employees of Bombay.—Yours etc.,

NARAYANRAO KULKARNI.

WHO ARE THE KANCHOLES?

UNMERITED ATTACK ON PRABHUS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On the 7th instant, there appeared an article, under the caption of "Through Indian Eyes," in the "Times of India". In it, an unmerited attack was made on the Pathare Prabhu community, to which I belong, thus:

"The Pathare Prabhus disown the Kanchole Pra-bhus, etc., etc." Thinking the remark was unwittingly made as the result of ignorance of facts, I write the accompanying reply on the 14th. It has not yet been published, in spite of a reminder "in the name of fair-play." This circumstance leads me to suspect that the attack was deliberate, and that the suppression of the defence of my community is equally so. I, therefore, feel it necessary, on behalf of gratuitously insulted community, to request you to kindly publish the accompanying reply in your paper, so that the community may find itself exonerated, in the eyes of the public, of the attack of disowning a people, who have, themselves, refused it any opportunity to own them. It is inconceivable why the "Times of India" should be acting in this matter in a partizan spirit, but there it is.—Yours etc.

TRUTH.

Bombay, June 21.

PERSISTENT SCANDALISATION.

To,

The Editor, "The Times of India."

Sir,

In your issue of the 7th instant, at page 8, appears an article, headed "Through Indian Eyes." A little from the commencement thereof occurs the following passage:—

"These water-tight divisions are so dear to the great majority of even the better educated castes, that any talk of equality, let alone inter-marriage, leads to fierce internecine quarrels. The Pathare Prabhus disown the Kanchole Prabhus, who claim to be an integral part of the mighty Pathare clan." In these two sentences, there is an amount of untruth retailed for the information of your readers, perhaps, under the inspiration of some ubiquitous Mrs. Grundy. It is wrong to say that the "Pathare Prabhus disown the Kanchole Prabhus," and it is equally further from truth that "any talk of equality, let alone inter-marriage," has led to "fierce internecine quarrels." I would challenge your correspondent to disprove this statement of mine.

The fact of the matter is that the Pathare community 'qua' community is absolutely unperturbed over the solemnization of two or three "inter-marriages," during the last four years, between its members and the members of the Kanchole Prabhus, no serious notice is taken of the "inter-married" parties, and no split has taken place between these parties and their relations to such an extent, indeed, has the social and domestic atmosphere inside the P.P.C. been serene all along.

I have spoken of "the ubiquitous Mrs. Grundy" inspiring your correspondent in making the false allegation that "the Pathare Prabhu disown the Kanchole Prabhus." A similar sentiment has been put into the mouth of an eminent Indian lawyer, and into the mouth of a distinguished Indian Editor also of a Maharashtra Marathi monthly periodical. The lawyer, in the course of his "opinion" as Counsel, says "It does appear that the Kancholes have pressed the same (contention) on the attention of the (P.P.) Community from time to time, "though without effect." The distinguished Editor, again writes in a private letter, dated 30|4|27, thus: (1) "Your Community (P.P.) has refused an open-door inquiry," and (2) "The Community (P.P.) is "unreasonable enough" not to permit an open-door inquiry."

As against these accusations, hurled at the Pathare Prabhu community (I shall, for the sake of brevity, speak of this hereafter as P.P.C.), much can be said in its favour for keeping the door ajar for the Kanchole Prabhus (to be spoken hereafter as K.P.'s) from March 1881 to July 1924. The P.P.C. has throughout this period said to the K.P.'s: "You are welcome within my fold, if you satisfactorily answer the following questions:—

(1) For what reasons and when your ancestors were placed out of the (P.P.) Caste?

(2) What documentary proof you have in respect thereof?

(3) How, ever since you have been placed out of caste, has your section been conducting in respect of food, marriage, etc., whether you have had any connection with another caste?

These are reasonable questions to put in the name of blue blood, but the K.P's have either answered them dissatisfactorily or have evaded to answer them at all! On both these points you have the testimony of the K.P's own counsel, referred to above, who, in his aforesaid "opinion," observes thus?

(1) I may mention here.....of evidence.....of the minutes of the (P.P.) Caste's meeting in 1881, before which the question of Kancholes was considered.—The entry reads as follows: "Unanimously resolved that in the absence of any evidence in support of the allegation contained in the (K.P.'s) application, even from the persons named by the applicant, the application be refused.

(2) It is a strong point in favour of the querists, but for some reason, not apparent from the record before him, (counsel), this attempt was not pursued further (by the K.P.'s notwithstanding this excellent testimony."

It will thus be seen that the cap of accusations fits more the K.P.'s than the P.P.C. Further, the K.P.'s, as said above, having lost their case in 1881, renewed their application in 1921, that is, 40 years afterwards. Still the P.P.C. gave them another chance. It appointed a Commission of Inquiry and called ow the K.P.'s to prove their case before the Commission. It even appealed to the general public to offer evidence for the K.P.'s before the Commission, and, in that behalf, published a notice in a widely-circulated journal, like "The Kesari" of Poona, dated 16-5-22. What more proof could one require of the bona fides' of the P.P.C. in the matter? But how did the K.P.'s behave on the occasion? At the first meeting of the Commission they put on an appearance vicariously through an "agent"! Subsequently, they wrote to the Commission withdrawing co-operation and offering to submit the dispute to the arbitration of His Holiness the Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtakoti. Please mark this somersault They then arranged what they called a "Conference" in Bombay on 6-7-24 where they asked "a few leading members of the P.P.C." to meet His Holiness. Some representative members of the P.P.C. accordingly attended the Conference and convinced His Holiness of the existence of the Commission of Inquiry and of its readiness to hear the K.P.'s' case even at that late hour. His Holiness immediately directed the K.P.'s to seek redress through the Commission, which was available. Since then, i.e. 6-7-24, upto now, the K.P.'s have 'not' approached the Commission, though, during the interval, the P.P.C. has had the misfortune of being accused on and off of disowning the K.P.'s'. Please see on whose foot the boot of the mischief really lies.

It is permissible to conceive that the K.P.'s fight shy of a Commission of Inquiry, because of their fear that their evidence is so weak that not even a dog could be hanged on it. For instance, one of the witnesses, Mr. Namdeo Narayanji Talpade, has sold them cheaply, in his written statement of 12-81, thus; "It is not come to my knowledge as to how they (K.P.'s) were increased or decreased in their number, and how did they get themselves married." This point affects the question of blue blood very seriously. Moreover, it is remarkable that in the list of witnesses of the K.P.'s you miss the names of great men like Sirdar Vinayakrao Wasudeoji and Rao Bahadurs Nana Moroji and Moroba Canoba, who were like the other witnesses of the K.P.'s also Poonaites, and hat too as far back as the fifties or sixties of the last century.

Taking all things into consideration, the attitude of the K.P.'s in this business likens them to the persons whose legitimate place is in the dock, but who presume to change places with people who are in the box.

The reference to the Counsel's "opinion" made above is in connection with the "opinion" appearing in 'The Prabhu Prabhat'—a communal journal of the P.P.C.—dated 18-4-27.—Yours etc.

TRUTH.

Bombay, 14h June, 1927.

GERMAN TEXTILE ACTIVITY.

COTTON SPINNERS BOOKED UP FOR SIX MONTHS.

The German textile industry offers in almost all branches a picture of steadily growing activity. Complaints are constantly being made concerning the need of skilled operatives, and prices continue to rise. Unemployment among textile workers amounted to 4 per cent at the end of April as compared with 5.5 per cent at the end of March, and the promotion of under-employed to 8.4 per cent at the end of April as against 4.5 at the end of March. A further improvement will probably be visible when the figures for May are published, says a Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" under date 3rd June.

Liveliness is most noticeable in the cotton industry, where demand has been receiving a further stimulus from the gradual rise in raw material prices. It is recognised, particularly in the retail trade, that if the public demand maintains its present activity a noticeable scarcity will exist in various goods during the autumn. German cotton spinners are sold out for the next six or seven months, and the average manufacturer has work for at least three to four months. Activity is particularly strong among manufacturers' of grey cloth, whose order-books are filled right up to the fourth quarter of the year, and some of them are already quoting for deliveries during the first quarter of 1928. The buyer is, of course, rather shy of placing orders for such distant deliveries. The excessive demand for cotton cloth has lead to considerable increases in prices. The latest quotations on the Stuttgart Industry and Commerce Exchange are as follows:—

COTTON YARN.

	June 1 dol. cents	May 18. dol. cents.
20's English ring yarn, warp, and pincops	82—84	79—81
30's English ring yarn, warp, and pincops	80—82	77—79
36's English ring yarn, warp, and pincips	82—84	79—81
42's pincops	85—87	82—84

CLOTH.

88cf. cretonnes (16/16 the ¼ French inch) out of 20/20's	13¼—13¾	12¾—13¼
83cf. twills (18/18 the ¼ French inch) out of 30/30's	12½—13	12—12¼
92cm. calico or twills (19/18 the ¼ French inch) out of 36/42's	11—11½	10¾—11¼

While yarn prices for 20's can be looked upon as moderate under present conditions the Stuttgart price for an 88cm. cretonne out of 20/20's stands about one American cent above the level which would be normal in relation to current raw material prices. The margin therefore represents an exceptional profit. The excessive appreciation of German cotton manufactures can also be traced in a comparison with foreign prices. An 88cm. grey cretonne out of 20/20's is offered at 12 1/2 cents by Czechoslovak manufacturers for early or immediate delivery on the frontier—that is, at 13 1/2 pfennings per metre inclusive of Customs duty. Alsatian manufacturers offer a 92cf. grey calico out of 36/42's at 7.6 cents while the Stuttgart quotation is 11-11 1/2 cents. The German product is thus dearer by 50 per cent in spite of the Customs duty of nine pfennings per metre.

In the circumstances it is particularly interesting to find that German cotton manufacturers are coming out once more with a demand for a higher tariff. At the general meeting of the Union of South German Cotton Manufacturers the Customs duties were described as insufficient, and the demand was made not only that further tariff concession should be refused for yarn and cloth in any commercial treaty negotiations but also that the Union should agitate for a stronger measure of protection in the final settlement of the tariff. This demand has met with some opposition in other commercial quarters. It is pointed out that every acceleration of trade activity illustrates the effect of the loss of Alsace on the ability of the German manufacturing plant to satisfy the normal German demand for cotton goods. This is doubtlessly true about the finer goods, the internal demand for which is far from being covered by the German manufacturer.

It is significant that just as in the year 1925 Germany will suffer from an autumn scarcity of cotton goods. In 1925 the result was an enormous import which favoured the British industry. The question of a possible rise in the cotton goods tariff will probably not be decided in the near future, and it seems that British manufacturers will not do bad business during the next few months if they cultivate their German customers and lay down stocks in Germany.

The state of empoyment in the coloured goods trade is not so active, as the German consumption of coloured goods is much smaller than it was formerly. Several manufacturers of coloured goods have consequently changed on to the production of bleached goods, and in this department have been abe to secure considerable orders. The demand for underclothing is remarkably strong in Germany The output of many plants for these qualities has been sold up to the end of December, and the activity of the industry is reflected in the dyeing and finishing branch. Almost everywhere cotton weaving sheds are working overtime, and in several cases where skilled operatives are available they are working more than one shift.

It is noticeable that the cotton goods trade has derived only partial profit from this favourable development. The merchant has found that prices have run away too quickly and too permanently from him. He incurred great loss last year through the fall in prices, and this year it will be difficult for him to obtain from the retail trade sums which will suffice to purchase a quantity of goods similar to that just sold. In other words prices have risen too fast, and though conditions are much more favourable than they were last year the loss in capital and the increase in direct trade between manufacturer and retailer has considerably reduced the importance of the merchant.

The woollen industry is also actively employed. In the first flight worsted manufacturers booked large orders for autumn and winter deliveries, so that the recent strong demand for summer clothing will be followed by another few months of full employment. The woollen industry has undoubtedly benefited from the rise in wool prices since the end of last year, and the temporary reaction of the London wool auctions has not been enough to affect the demand. It is true, however, that worsted spinners have limited their purchases of tops in order to await developments on the wool market. They must admit, however, that since they have sufficient raw material for the moment, and since the German combers are fully employed for several months further imports of tops will be necessary in the near future.

The silk and velvet industry is still suffering from the effects of the appreciation of the lira, and consequently is only dealing cautiously in raw materials At the same time owing to the strong demand for silk fabrics of all kinds, the position of the German industry is suite favourable. In the Chemnitz district manufacturers of artilcial silk stockings and fashionable knitted goods are employed to full capacity, and in so far as labour conditions permit overtime and double shifts are in operation.

Taken all in all the German textile industry is thus satisfactory in all sections, and the prospects for the near future appear to be quite good. Nevertheless, many people think that the collapse on the Stock Exchange will cause a diminution in the demand for textile goods, particularly in the finer qualities. This development is possible, but one cannot at the moment foresee what real influence it may have on the rate of employment.

GENTLEMEN AND GENTS

POINT OF DIGNITY.

Mr. Justice Hill has been protesting that registrars ought not to describe a man as a "gent"—rank and profession "gent," rank and profession of his father "gent." "That," declares Mr. Justice Hill, "is not quite in accordance with the dignity of a public registrar."

Yet (remarks Robert Sagud in the "Daily News") "gent" is a word of respectable antiquity. Very few of the abbreviations that are in common use today, both among gents and among gentlemen, can boast of so long a history. "The Middle Temple gents" is a sixteenth-century phrase quoted in the Oxford Dictionary, and in 1649 John Evelyn wrote of "noise and tumult occasioned by three or four wild gents in drink."

UNPRONOUNCED OBSERVATIONS.

The editors of the Dictionery suggest, it true, that these early examples of the use of the word "gent" may "represent only the graphic abbreviation which was formerly common," and that those who wrote "gent" meant it to be pronounced "gentleman." Thus to-day we frequently write "Fleet-st," on the assumption that no one will pronounce it as it is written. Possibly, the difficulty of pronouncing "st" as a separate word has saved the language from this corruption. Nearly all the abbreviations used in addresses, indeed, are fortunately all but impossible to pronounce as they are spelt—"st," "rd," "sq," "Mr." and "Mrs." It is were not, it is probable that we should have cut down the number of their letters in speech as we do in writing.

There seems to be no logic in the way in which we accept the abbreviation of one word as admirable English and condemn the abbreviation of another as vulgar. Thus no one will allow you to vulgar. Thus no one will allow you to say "photo" for "photograph," but no one will blame you for saying "cab" instead of "cabriolet," or "taxi" instead of "taxicab" or "taxi-cab" instead of (the correct form) "taxi-meter cabriolet." If you spoke the purest English and said to the commissionaire at one of the theatres, "Please get me a taximeter cabriolet," he would think you were talking a foreign language or trying to make a fool of him. Yet, if "taxi" is right, why from any commonsense point of view should "photo" be wrong?

Similarly, if it is correct to say "consols" instead of "consolidated annulties" why is it a crime against English to say, with the house-agent's young clerk: "I suppose you would like to take possession as soon as possible" instead of saying, like the rest of us "as soon as possible" Why should literature admit "mob" as a good word and refuse admission to "pub" as a vulgar colloquialism? Even abbreviations in everyday conversational use in Fleet street, such as "ad," and "par," have never been recognised as permissible in the written language.

THE HIDDEN HAND.

It is impossible to change all this because it is impossible to discover the person who is responsible for it. We are ruled in our language by a hidden hand, and this mysterious person has the power to forbid us to say "photo" or "gent" as the whim moves him.

On the whole, I am glad of this, I wish he would even forbid such barbarous abbreviations as "soccer" and "rugger." As for "gent," it is a word impossible to use beautifully. Even the tailors' advertisements, with their attractive offers of "gents" trouserings" cannot give the poor bob-tailed word a classic loveliness. "Gent," indeed, is a gent among words, and is fit only to be used by gents. It is certainly not in accordance with the dignity of a public registrar.

LUCKY NUMBERS

SUPERSTITION THAT HAS PERSISTED THROUGH AGES

Have you a lucky number? Most of us, however free from superstition, have a sneaking fancy for certain figures. This is the season when the most unexpected people get sweepstake fever.

It is interesting to recall that "number superstitions," date back to the Classic era—indeed to the very dawn of the world, and that our feeling for propitious or unpropitious figures is an inherited one, which has influenced men and women throughout the ages.

Pythagoras, for instance, regarded the number two as the evil principle but it also signifies the duality of spirit and matter, the visible and invisible worlds, and their inter-independence and harmony—so one may take one's choice about it!

Three, on the contrary, is called the perfect number, the Trinity of Supreme Power, Wisdom, and Being, and has always been regarded as an excellent figure—in spite of the fact that in reality three-cornered human relationships being such disaster in their tram! In the soul of man three is said to denote the will to create, and is the symbol of the true magical virtue of the soul.

Seven, we all know, is a lucky number, but the ancients considered it to be actually holy. There were seven days in creation; seven spirits before the throne of God; the week contains seven days; there are seven graces, and seven divisions in the Lord's Prayer.

The life of man has seven ages, and there are seven Churches in Asia. The number denotes the unifying of Good and Evil, and represents the great work completed, and the power of spirit over matter.

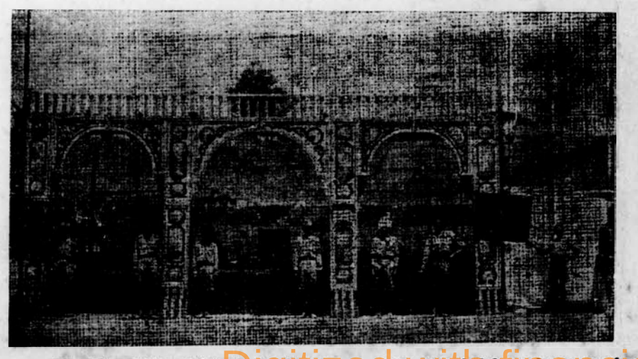
Nine is also a number which has strange meanings, and is called the mys-

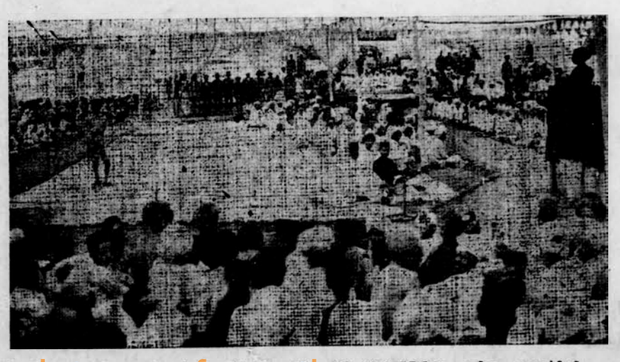
(Continued in colum 5.)

(Continual from Column 6)

tical figure. It has always been used by the occultists in their incantations and predictions, while eleven also owns occult distinction. It denotes transgression and antagonism to the law, and is an unpropitous number.

IDAR STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.





The Idar State Subjects Conference was attended by a large number of people from every part of the State. Mr. Manilal Mehta who presided over the Conference guided the deliberations with tact and ability.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Illustrated Supplement

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
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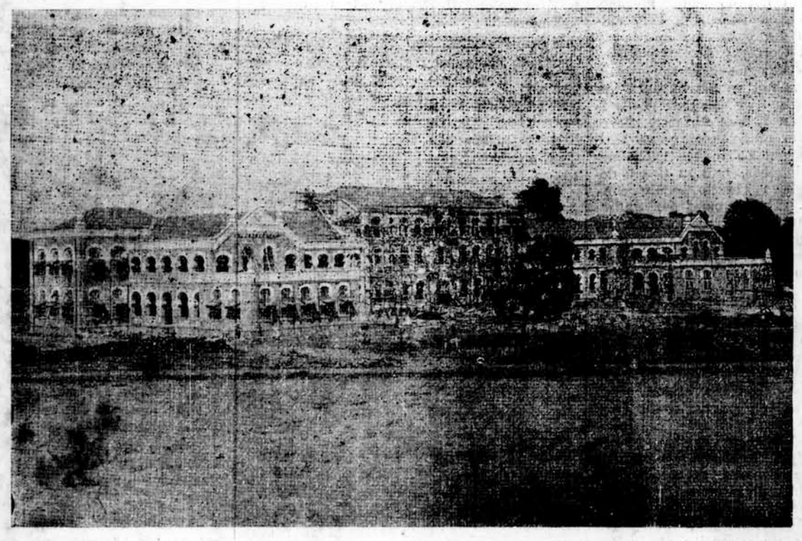
FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913:—

BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 2 1927

NEW POONA COLLEGE.



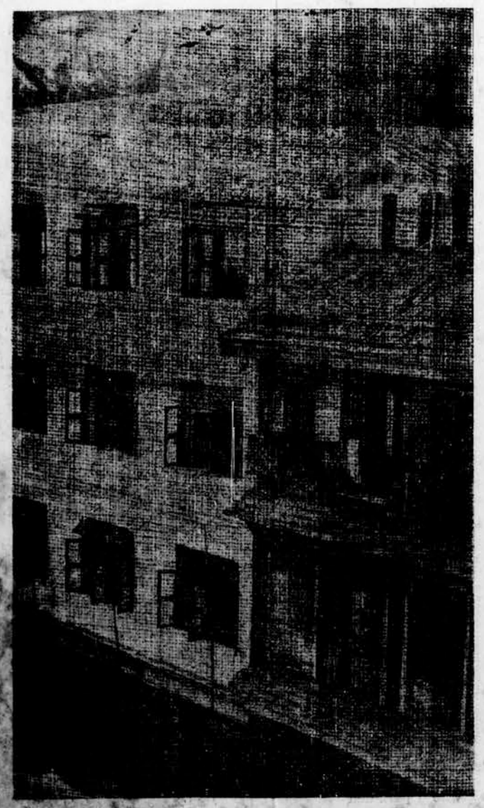
A photo of the building of the New Poona College which was recently declared open by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson.

A TRIVANDRUM HOSPITAL.

R. V.
Women and chil dren's Hospital, Trivandrum, one of the best of its kind in the country.

"Chronicle" Photos.
The opening ceremony of the pri mary Gujarati and Marachi Municipal Sc hool was performed by Dewan Bahadur. G. S. Rao on Sunday last. The photo shows the school building.

A group photo taken on the occa sion of the open ing of the Municipal Sch ool at Khar. Mr. Makanji J. Mehta second from the left (3) Dewan Bahadur Rao; (4) Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Pre sident of the Bandra Municipality; (5) Mr. Hiralal Desai, Chairman, the Bandra School Board.



New building of Shree Mahajan A ssociation which was opened recently.

An inter communal marriage took place in Bombay. Mr. C. S. Venkatachar, I.C.S., is a Brahmin and hails fr om Mysore and Miss Nirmalabai, the bride is a Maratha lady and belon gs to the Talcherker family.

An inside view of the Shree Maha jan Association building.